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THE CITIZEN.

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

The Citizen is Growing Rapidly. Let Your Business Keep Pace With It By Advertising.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

Danger of War in the Far East—Fire Bugs Kill Eleven in New York—Flood Kills 50,000.

There is a great danger of a general war in Europe—danger greater than there has been in years. As usual, the trouble centers about Turkey, but in this case it is Turkey's virtue and the dishonesty and wickedness of another great power that has caused the danger.

Turkey has for years been called "The sick man of Europe." The Sultan has been losing control over his people and his government has grown weaker and weaker. The empire is made up of all kinds of people and there are in it several little countries whose people differ in race and religion too from the Turks. These countries have wished for hundreds of years to become independent and some of them have done so as the Turkish government became weaker. They have been helped somewhat by Russia and there have been several tremendous wars, involving almost all Europe. Austria, a near neighbor of Turkey has also gained from the Sultan's weakness, and has taken control of two small countries—Bosnia and Herzegovina, the one has not annexed them. After the last great war all the chief countries of Europe, to prevent another struggle, signed a treaty agreeing to leave everything as it was—not to try to break the Turkish Empire up. The small provinces and Austria and Russia counted on its getting so weak it would break up of itself.

But, a few weeks ago Turkey began to get stronger. The Sultan granted a constitution and the people began to take an interest in the government. If the change should be successful Turkey would become strong enough so that she would govern the little countries better than they can govern themselves, probably and there would be no excuse for Austria and Russia to seizing any more territory. So these two big countries and the politicians in the little ones that would get good jobs, do not want good government to succeed in Turkey. And it would be half a dozen times as hard to make it succeed if the Sultan has outside troubles.

So, a few days ago, the Prince of Bulgaria, one of the small countries, announced that he had become independent and was a Czar. Then Austria put herself on his side by declaring she was going to annex the two provinces mentioned above. Of course both of these nations are had faith—in relation of the solemn treaty, and intended to prevent good government in Turkey, and are likely to bring on a general war, with all the nations that hope to get slices of Turkey on one side and all the rest on the other. The nations are working to prevent such a war, but there is a suspicion that Germany wants to fight and will help Austria prevent an agreement. If there is a war it will probably be one of the worst in the history of the world.

FIRE BUGS AT WORK:—Fire bugs caused eleven deaths, twelve or more serious injuries in one fire in New York City. A tenement house occupied by eight Italian families was fired. There were fifty-one persons in the building when the fire was discovered.

ATLANTIC FLEET AT MANILA:—The sixteen American battle-ships of the Atlantic fleet, under Admiral Sperry were received with great enthusiasm at Manila last week. Because of cholera on the island restrictions were placed on shore leave. A few days after the arrival of the fleet a hurricane swept Manila Bay for twelve hours and did much damage ashore. The fleet however out-ran the storm.

INDIA FLOOD KILLS 50,000:—It is estimated that 50,000 persons, most of whom were women and children, lost their lives in a flood which swept Hyderabad, India, last week. In this district about the towns there are many lakes, the largest of which communicates with the river Musi. The lake, swelled by heavy rains, overflowed into the river which in turn burst its banks and let a flood of water sixty feet high sweep down upon the city. The region is now in ruins and it is feared that because of the decomposition of the many dead bodies a plague will follow.

DIAMOND THEFT:—A diamond importer in New York City has disappeared. (Continued on Fifth Page)

TAFT GAINING.

Republican Campaign Waking Up, and Bryanites on the Run—Trust Prosecution Hard for Them to Answer—Candidate is West.

Last week The Citizen said that the Republican campaign was at low ebb. At that time there was a good deal of darkness in the prospects and there was little to disprove the Democratic claims. But that is all over now, the Republican campaign has started up with a whoop, the voters are flocking enthusiastically to the standard, and there is hardly a doubt in any one's mind that Taft will win easily and handsomely.

The first great influence in this direction has been the disgrace of Haskell, which is discussed at more length in another column. His close connection with Bryan and the latter's standing by him after the whole world was convinced of his guilt, has hurt the Democratic nomination badly. Then, too, attention has been called to the fact that in his Eastern trip Bryan was in close communication with Murphy, McCarren, Mack Connors, and a score of other notorious corporation agents in New York and other cities. This does not seem to fit well with the attacks he is making on the corporations.

The second great influence has been the beginning of the Taft campaign. Republican speakers have started out all over the country and from now on till election almost all the prominent Republicans will be on the stump most of the time. The orators have found no instant and enthusiastic response, and there is every prospect that this response will grow larger every day.

Mr. Taft's own campaign has been most successful, and has broken up the reports about the apathy in the Middle West. He has been thru all the states where Bryan has made his biggest claims, and each one has been obliged to him, not only by the hundreds of thousands of cheering voters to the monster meetings he has addressed. He has shown himself a better speaker than was expected, and every speech has made votes, while his jovial smile and universal friendliness have made hundreds of new friends.

As a result of these things there has been such a growth of Taft sentiment as has surprised even the Republican managers. Every visitor from the West in New York brings word of a tidal wave for Taft which swells daily. It is evident that the American people, in spite of the lack of fireworks in the campaign, are wide awake, and are thinking quietly, sanely, and steadily. That is all the Republican party needs, and that means that Taft will win. Business men understand this, and business is improving everywhere with the growing confidence that Taft is safe.

It is now likely that Taft will carry Oklahoma. The exposure of Haskell, and the split in the Democratic party there caused by his methods, is likely to make the State Republican. Indiana has been proved to be Republican. In spite of the Democratic claims, and in fact there is hardly a ray of hope anywhere for Bryan.

One piece of campaign information which has been turned out for what ever the benefit the Democrats can get out of it, is that during the administration of Pres. Roosevelt there has been begun 223 suits under the anti-trust laws. Of these, 73 has been won, 40 have been lost, and 115 are pending. Fines have been imposed amounting to \$1,260,325. Under previous Democratic administrations there have been begun only 50 such suits, of which 14 were won, 35 were lost, and one is pending. The fines amounted to \$10,600. The Department is perfectly willing to give Mr. Bryan any more facts he asks for.

A notable feature of this campaign has been the lack of funds in the Republican National Committee. Corporations are barred out, as are all men who expect any thing personally from the election of Taft. The people have got so in the habit of letting the rich men run their politics that they are slow about giving, and as a result there is very little cash. It is probable that there will be less than half as much this year as in the Roosevelt campaign, and the amount then was less than half what was used to elect McKinley the second time. There is not enough for printing and speakers, let alone the "corruption fund" the Democrats are so fond of talking about.

SELLING OUT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

For three weeks the country has been ringing with charges and counter charges between the big political parties, that each is controlled by the trusts. Hearst has proved that Foraker on one side and Haskell and McLaurin on the other, have, to put it mildly, had questionable dealings with the Standard Oil Company. There is reason to believe, and most of the American people do believe, that these men have taken money from the trust for reasons different from the ones given and that really they have been bought by that trust and have used their power for its interests and, against the interests of the people. The men who have been caught have been dropped quickly by the managers of the political parties, and there has been a howl of righteous wrath from all sides. Each party is greatly shocked at the other, and the people are very much shocked at both and the "good citizen" is shocked at the corrupt condition of our modern politics, in which he takes a little part as possible.

The public turns in wrath on these men, and not a voice is raised to defend them. There cannot be a defense, for a man who will sell his fellow-countrymen to a trust is as much a traitor as one who will sell them to a foreign enemy. Their crime needs only to be named, to be abhorred, and they become outcasts among men. And yet, with all this fuss, we have done nothing to stop the corruption and we have not even clenned up the mess we have on hand. We have only wiped up a few drops that have "leaked." Every man knows that there are hundreds of politicians in both parties, still in power, who are more guilty than the convicted men. Some of the men who have been making the loudest noise over this are tarred with the same stick, and we know it, and yet we do not brand them as hypocrites. And, worse yet, many of us are supporting men whom we know are in the same mess, only they have not been "caught with the goods."

Why is all this? One reason, perhaps, is in our worship of "success." We are in the habit of praising and rewarding success, and we do not look any too carefully to the way it was won. A man who has not been caught is still "successful," and we stand by him. Also, we are a little afraid of him, maybe, and we "have our own interests to look after."

But after all, Sen. McLaurin has hit the real reason in his excuse for taking the money. He says: "If political campaigns are to be run without money and political progress is to be achieved without expenditure, it is high time that both political parties be apprised of the arrival of the Utopian era, but until that period has arrived I see no reason why I should refuse to seek or decline to accept, the support, whether financial or personal, of which I stood in need."

In other words, he had to have the money to make his campaign. It is so with hundreds of other politicians—they want the office, it takes money to get it, and unless they are rich men they have to "sell out or quit."

And why do campaigns cost so much money? We go back another step and find the bribe taker—the voter that has to be paid for going to the polls, or the corrupt little politician that has to be paid for working and wants a chance to "handle the whiskey."

There we are. There are men of that kind in almost every community, and even the "good citizens" stand for them and for corruption, on the ground that it is necessary in politics. It may be necessary to win, but we have here an object lesson of how to be beaten when we win. With honest campaigns those men would have had no reason for selling out—if the good citizens had stood firm against bribery there would have been honest campaigns. Those men won their elections—they were strong party workers and "old war horses" and when they got the office not "by the gift of the people," as we are so fond of saying, but by paying hard cash when they got that office they sold us all out, party, voters, people and all.

And that is what may be expected to happen every time when the voters of a district are corrupt enough to let money decide the election! All citizens ought to see this clearly enough so that when they learn that a man of their party is "using money" they will know that he has stopped being a Republican or a Democrat, and has become a spokesman, a thief, an enemy of his own party and all the people, and they will turn against that man at once. His victory will cost far more than it will be worth to every voter in the country. And some time, when he is "caught with the goods" he can fairly point to every man who took his money or handled it, or stayed with him and shared in his success, and he can truthfully say:—"You had your share. You sold out too, and you sold out cheaper."

Think of this, instead of laughing, when you hear that some fellow is going to spend so many hundreds or thousands to carry your county. Just ask where he got the money, and remember that if it is not tainted when it reaches him, it will surely be by the time it gets into your precinct.

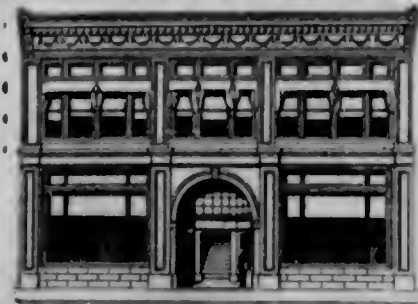
IN OUR OWN STATE

Drouth Damage Great—Night Riders Kill Negro and Innocent Family—Missing Student Not Found.

DROUTH DAMAGES:—Some idea of the fearful effect of the drouth which has prevailed in Kentucky for the past six weeks or more can be obtained from the monthly report of crop conditions, made from the State Department of Agriculture by Commissioner M. C. Rankin. The weather during September was hot and very dry during the whole month following the hot and dry weather of August. The early corn that matured before the drouth is of very good quality but late corn has been severely damaged. Tobacco has been cut and housed but has suffered from the drouth in several parts of the State. Hemp is being cut but is rather poor. Very little wheat has been sown the ground, so the wheat and let it rot or dry up. Water is exceedingly scarce. In many parts of the state it has not rained since the first part of August.

The percentage condition of the various crops as compared with their condition at this time last year is as follows:

"Corn 73; rye 54; hemp 82; Barley tobacco 84 per cent cut; 48 per cent sown; dark tobacco 66 per cent cut 65 per cent sown; grasses 62; clover 62; alfalfa 63; potatoes 77; cattle 91; sheep 90; hogs 90; horses 93; mules (Continued on Fifth Page.)"



SAFETY FOR YOUR MONEY

Professional burglars make it their business to know when farmers and others get any considerable sum of money and what they do with it.

To keep the money you get from your crops or any other source is to invite a visit from them. Sometimes it puts too strong a temptation in the way of transient help.

Don't take chances. Put your money in this strong bank as soon as received. If on a checking account it can be withdrawn instantly or can conveniently be paid out by check and you can mail your check if desired.

BEREA BANK & TRUST CO.

THE COMPLETE BANK

Capital Stock, \$50,000.00

J. J. MOORE, President

J. W. STEPHENS, Cashier

BIG SPEAKER.

The Hon. Seth Low, one of America's Foremost Men, to Speak in Berea Saturday Night.

One of the biggest speakers who has ever been in this part of the country will speak in the Berea College Chapel Saturday night at 7:30. He is the Hon. Seth Low, for four years mayor of New York City, leading champion of all reform movements, for eleven years president of Columbia University a personal friend of Theodore Roosevelt, American delegate to the World's Peace Congress and in many other ways one of the greatest living Americans. He had been sent by the National Republican Committee to make a single speech in Kentucky, at Richmond, but by the efforts of Pres. Frost, thru Congressman Edwards he has been induced to come to Berea for a second speech. At these two towns will be the only opportunities that Kentuckians will have this year of hearing this great man.

Mr. Low will be brought from Richmond, where he will speak in the afternoon, by automobile. He will be

entertained by Pres. Frost, and will be accompanied by Judge A. R. Burnam and probably by other leading Kentucky Republicans. His address will be as well worth hearing as that of any man who has ever spoken in Berea, and that is saying much. While he is not a spread-eagle orator, and does not talk with a motion as if he were chopping wood, every word is of weight and worthy to be remembered and he has the faculty of presenting his arguments in a wonderfully strong and convincing way. Ever one in reach of town, man or woman or child, of every political belief should take this opportunity of hearing so great a man.

There will be other speakers during the evening. Judge Burnam and Pres. Frost will make brief addresses and Wright Kelly will welcome the distinguished guest to our town. The College Brass Band will give several selections. Altogether the evening will be the most notable of the campaign as far as Berea is concerned, and every one who can and will want to be there. Fortunately, the moon will be full that night, so that it will be easy for those from outside to get in, and the chapel will probably be crowded to the utmost. Come early if you want good seats.



BUSTER IS WRONG. HE IS USUALLY RIGHT, BUT THIS TIME HE IS WRONG. SOME HOSIERY MAY BE A THING OF BEAUTY, AND WHILE IT MAY BE A JOY, IT IS NOT ALWAYS A JOY "FOREVER." NO PIECE OF A WOMAN'S, AND ESPECIALLY OF A CHILD'S APPAREL, ENDURES THE STRAIN THAT HOSE MUST. WE HAVE HOSE THAT WE CAN RECOMMEND.

COYLE & HAYES

You Pay Less—Or Get More

INSURANCE, WORLD'S GREATEST GAME OF CHANCE

WILLARD W. GARRISON.
ILLUSTRATED BY
D. McVILL.

DROP a nickel in the slot and get insured.

That is the latest in the ancient art of betting between corporation and individual. In many of the country's large railroad depots you will find the insurance machines. By placing coins therein, the insurance company gives you long odds that you will not be killed before the end of your journey. You wager that you will be killed and of course you hope the company wins, but at the same time you figure that your winnings in case you succumb may help out your wife and babies to tide over the struggle that all widows must face.



"WELL SHOP ME BOB, I THINK HAS ON WILL CHANCE A WAGER WID DE LLOYD'S ON DE HINGLEMENCY OF TOMORROW'S WEATHER."

You can insure anything against destruction or injury in any form whatsoever. Before you speak, the company has accepted the proposition to which you are about to give voice and the acceptance encompasses everything, except, of course, the rate to be charged.

This is a rather broad statement. There is just one exception in the list of things insurable. That is the directorate gown.

But there are so many insurable things that the French creation is hardly missed.

Here's a few of the things on whose destruction or safety you may wager, at long odds, with insurance companies:

Lives, homes, births, deaths, marriage, domestic animals, livestock, barns, crops, churches, the success of business, vessels, any sort of conveyance, against injuries, beauty, a suit of clothes, any wearing apparel, jewelry, false hair, teeth, health, athletic prowess, theatrical productions, ideas of all kinds, airships, bank accounts, stocks, bonds, success in the formation of social organizations, elections of all kinds, fluctuations of the stock market, race courses, important messages, exploring expeditions, mining enterprises, rain, snow, heat, cold, eyesight, bodily strength, sanity, etc., etc., etc.

I could keep up that string of things insurable all day long, for in Lloyd's great insurance directory in England there are dozens of gigantic ledgers which list the articles and human beings upon which that company and other concerns are wont to bet in relation to their destruction or safety.

And out of these insurance propositions grow a dozen side lines to each plan. For instance, taking crops as an example: You can insure your wheat, corn, oats, barley, flax, beet sugar, butter, eggs or cheese against destruction by fire, by cyclones, by excessive heat, excessive cold, by robbers or by accident. The same with your life. You may provide yourself with insurance against injury on trains; if you are a sailor, against drowning; if you are a railroad fireman, against wrecks; if a miner, against being entombed, and so forth, until the entire list has been exhausted.

But the sheath-directoire gown won't insure. The why and wherefore of this is because insurance companies believe that this article of wear is destined to become decidedly unpopular in the United States. In Paris this might be given consideration but in America the populace is given credit for a large stock of feminine modesty.

Only recently this test was made in New York. Lloyd's received an application for a \$10,000 policy on a consignment of sheath gowns from Paris, which were bought by a big

NOT INSURABLE WITH
LLOYD'S

New York department store, which, seeing a boom in this article, "scooped" its contemporaries by securing an early supply.

The merchants who secured the goods felt rather skeptical themselves as to whether the latest Parisian costume would hold the Gotham women's attention. As a consequence a New York broker was instructed to secure an insurance policy upon the sale of the gowns—in fact, to insure the popularity of the costume in America.

To the surprise of the broker, merchants and New Yorkers, the proposition was turned down flat. Applications to other companies who were wont to bet upon almost anything which seemed a "good risk" also proved in vain and the New York merchant went to work by inserting advertisements in the newspapers, through which method he hoped to overcome the refusal of insurance.

This was the first instance of its kind ever recorded, experts declare, in which Lloyd's have turned down the proposition of insuring a policy. It probably was caused by the airy persiflage hurled by the male Americans who gave the sheath gown the loud "haw-haw" when it appeared.

No business in the history of the world has spread out as the insurance game has. It encompasses everything. One insurance man, who rates himself quite a wag, asked another whether Lloyd's would insure an iceberg from melting.

"Why, yes," the latter answered, "if you'd tow it down to Pleadilly lane, where it could be watched by Lloyd's."

However, the sort of insurance about which the average American knows most is life insurance and this industry alone has reached such a stage of development that there is little unexplored territory for it to enter. There are life insurance agents everywhere. Statistics say that for every hundred men of the big cities there is one and sometimes two life insurance agents. So the reader can easily discern that there is plenty of opportunity to provide his or her family with financial protection after death.

Since the companies were brought to time



LLOYD'S CLIENTELE THRONING THE LONDON OFFICE



THE CHEERFUL BUSINESS OF BETTING YOUR FRIEND WILL DIE WITHIN A FORTNIGHT.

by the recently enacted insurance laws, which followed the famous New York investigation, nearly all of the concerns which lived through that scathing inquiry are up to scratch regarding legal requirements. Nearly every up-to-date American possesses insurance upon his life. If it is not \$1,000 it may be \$500 or \$100, but among the richest citizens of the country there are seven men who carry \$1,000,000 or more upon their lives. Rodman Wanamaker of Philadelphia, a merchant prince, is insured to the amount of \$4,000,000. He is the most heavily insured man in the world, for there is not a person, even among the monarchs of the old hemisphere, who can lay claim to insurance equivalent to one-half that amount.

Two men in the United States carry \$1,500,000 upon their lives and there are four whose death would net their families \$1,000,000, enough to support several generations of families.

Among New Yorkers financier James H. Colgate carries more insurance than any of his neighbors in Gotham, his policies which number nearly a score, aggregating \$1,500,000. However, that sleepy old Quaker city—Philadelphia—shows the world a thing or two in providing for its kin after the death of the wage earner. The millionaires and multi-millionaires of that city in proportion to their number have acquired far more life insurance than those of any other city in America and probably in the world.

The Insurance Press, an organ which has devoted itself this year to the gathering of a great volume of statistics on the subject, has presented a mass of information on the subject. They all teem with the dollar sign and show just how much money there is in the coffers of the country's rich. The statistics touch only the high spots in a general resume, but they show the relations between America's great cities and give a line on the general rainy-day provisions which are taken by men of nation-wide fame.

A synopsis of the report follows:

"One hundred and eighty-four residents of Philadelphia are insured for \$33,000,000, while New York, with four times as many millionaires, has 491 residents insured for \$57,000,000. Chicago has 185 millionaires insured for \$24,000,000.

There are 5,139 men in the United States

insured for \$50,000 or more, the total of their policies aggregating \$560,967,000. There are seven insured for an even million each, four insured for \$800,000 to \$900,000; ten for \$700,000, and 29 for \$500,000 to \$600,000. There are 1,136 men who carry from \$100,000 to \$150,000 each and 271 who are insured for \$200,000 to \$300,000 each.

"Of the seven men who are insured for \$1,000,000, one lives in Georgia, one in Illinois, one in Louisiana, two in New York, one in Pennsylvania and one in Wisconsin.

"New York city has 15 men who are insured for from \$100,000 to \$1,500,000; Philadelphia has 14 insured for from \$100,000 to \$4,000,000. Chicago has five insured for from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000. Pittsburgh has five insured for from \$100,000 to \$1,055,000. Baltimore has ten insured for from \$300,000 to \$500,000. Buffalo has six insured for from \$200,000 to \$500,000. St. Louis has 11 insured for from \$200,000 to \$500,000. Detroit has eight insured for from \$200,000 to \$500,000. San Francisco has five in that class. Cincinnati has 17, Cleveland six, and Boston 16, with two more whose policies run up to \$500,000 each.

"Milwaukee has 16 who are insured for from \$200,000 to \$1,000,000. Minneapolis has five with policies ranging from \$200,000 to \$500,000, and Rochester six who are insured for from \$200,000 to \$500,000."

There are lots of selfish persons who say: "Well, what's the use of me getting insured? After I'm dead the money derived cannot be of any more use to me. Therefore, please tell me why I should expend any of those hard earned dollars for the sake of leaving a bone of contention to be fought over by my relatives."

Partly for the man who is likely to make that statement and partly for the individual who would provide himself against the infirmities of old age, great insurance companies have devised policies whereby the party insured may come into his endowment when it is most needed.

The endowment policy is the one which is perhaps more popular among young men of the age than any which has yet been put upon the market. This allows the payment of a yearly premium into the company's coffers and at the end of 10, 20, 30, 40 or 50 years the entire amount for which the policy holder was insured is turned over to him or her. The rate of insurance varies with the length of time. The longer the period between the payment of the first premium and the final endowment the less the rate, other things being equal.

Just recently insurance companies introduced another sort of proposition which is just the reverse of that of insuring one's life.

David's Kindness to Jonathan's Son

Sunday School Lesson for Oct. 18, 1908
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—2 Samuel 9 Memory verse 7
GOLDEN TEXT.—"And be ye kind to one another, tender-hearted, forgiving one another." Eph. 4:32

TIME.—Not far from the middle of David's reign, about the time of the close of his wars. Prof. Willis J. Beecher thinks that "it was subsequent to David's great sin and was probably one of the earliest of the fruits of his repentance."

PLACE.—David was at Jerusalem. Mephibosheth lived near Mahanaim, where Saul's son Ishbosheth, by the aid of his general, Abner, had undertaken to hold the kingdom during David's reign at Hebron. It was east of the Jordan, about half way between the Dead Sea and the Sea of Galilee.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.
David's Mind Reverts to Forgotten Duties.—Overlooked in the great pressure of the duties of defending and organizing his kingdom and building them up into material and religious prosperity.

David had made a league of friendship with Jonathan, Saul's son, which was to extend to their children. All the affection this prince had lavished upon David now came back in full tide to prompt him to express his appreciation of it by kind deeds to some of the family. He had also loved Saul himself. As far as Saul was concerned it was a noble example of doing good to enemies, according to the precept of Prov. 25:21, 22 and Rom. 12:19-21. Saul had several times tried to kill David, he had driven him into exile, and hunted him from place to place. There was a long, black chapter of wrongs in the past.

He finds Mephibosheth, Son of Jonathan.—Ziba, an officer of the house of Saul, reported to David that a son of Jonathan was living in the home of Machir in Lo-debar, a place not far from Mahanaim.

Mephibosheth, whose name was originally Meribhai, "Lord Meri" (1 Chron. 8:34, 9:40) was five years old (2 Sam. 4:4), when his father Jonathan and his grandfather Saul were slain on Mount Gilboa. When the news came of their death the boy's nurse took him and fled toward Jezreel, and in her haste let him fall. He was so injured that he was all his life lame in both feet. Being five years old at Saul's death he must have been 12 or 13 years old when David became king over all Israel. When, therefore, he came to court he must have been 20 years old, was married, and had a little son (v. 12). Mephibosheth, as the representative of Saul's eldest son, had the precedence over Saul's other grandchildren, and was Saul's heir.

Other Accounts of Mephibosheth.—See 1 Chron. 8:34-40, 9:40-44, 2 Sam. 4:4, 21:7, 16:14, 19:24-30.

Mephibosheth's Property Restored, and Himself Brought to the Palace.—The oriental idea was that all the family of a rival claimant to the throne should be put to death, or removed from all possibility of inciting an insurrection.

His inheritance from Saul was restored to Mephibosheth. It must have been considerable. It was placed under Ziba, a steward, and the revenues were to be sent to his master at the court of David.

Mephibosheth was invited to sit at the royal table as a part of David's household. The Syrian missionary, Rev. William Ewing, says in the Sunday School Times: "When two men sit bread together, this is the desert sacrament, the sign and seal of a covenant of friendship, a league for mutual protection. This is so if they eat but once. Had David only on one occasion invited Mephibosheth to sit and eat with him, he would thereafter have been known as the king's friend, to injure whom would be to provoke the monarch's vengeance." But a place "continually" at the royal table declared a relationship of a deeper and stronger kind. He who ate "continually" at an Arab's board has passed the conditions of mere "guest" or "friend," and is acknowledged as identified with the family in all its manifold interests. David thus declared right liberal things for the unfortunate son of the beloved comrade of other days.

Like David, we are not to wait till the needy come to us, but we are to search for any who can help; canvass our field, and find out who can be invited to eat the bread of life continually with us in our class.

We should organize and train our class to go into the highway and hedges if need be, and bring others in to enjoy the good things of the fable with them.

No one should be too busy to do acts of kindness to individuals, and to pay by kindness the debts of love. "Elevation to power is a God-given opportunity" for remembering those who have been less successful.

A woman came to an oriental king to have some wrong redressed, and he refused because he had not time. "Then," said she, "if you have not time to do justice, you have not time to be king."

Great Men of Culture.

The great men of culture are those who have had a passion for diffusing, of making prevail, for carrying from one end of society to the other, the best knowledge, the best ideas of their time; who have labored to divest knowledge of all that was harsh, uncouth, difficult, abstract, professional, exclusive; to humanize it; to make it efficient outside the clique of the cultivated and learned, yet still remaining the best knowledge and thought of the time, and a true source, therefore, of sweetness and light.—Matthew Arnold.

Old Joe's Grubstake

By Edith King Latham

(Copyright, by Shortstory Pub. Co.)

Old Joe Cunliff was a picturesque figure of life in Sauger's Pass, although the townspeople were not greatly impressed with the quaint side of the old man's character. To them it was an old story, once both comical and pathetic, but now grown stale from frequent reading.

Ever since the founding of Sauger's, Old Joe had figured in the history of the little mountain settlement, at first as a pioneer owner of the first stamp mill, and afterward, through the sharp vicissitudes of a miner's life, he had slipped down to his present position of the forlorn but ever-hopeful fortune seeker, his sole possessions a lanky mule, a rifle and a meager prospecting outfit. With this stock in trade, he was wont to set out on his expeditions through Shakiyou county, often traveling as far south as Redding, and sometimes washing out two or three dollars a week in gold, on the banks of the Sacramento, where it rushes through the narrow mountain canyons.

As it happened this year Old Joe Cunliff had varied his usual program by remaining all winter and well into the summer in Sauger's, and it was not until one morning in July that he and his mule were seen, in marching order, slowly making their way down the country road toward the south.

Three men sitting on the veranda of the Shasta house, were discussing a new mining boom.

Suddenly one of them slapped his knee, and brought his chair down with a thud on the floor.

"Say, boys, I've got an idea that'll give us some fun and set up the ancient prospector in the highest heaven of joy. Let's grubstake him!"

An hour later, the bewildered old man plodded, in a daze, beside his pack mule, with the pleasant recollection of a hearty meal, and the amazing reality of three brilliant twenty-dollar gold pieces clanking their shining sides against each other in his pocket.



"She Jest Cried, She Was So Glad to See Me."

The grubstake was kept a secret between the three partners of Old Joe, who amused themselves by mysterious allusions to a wonderfully rich new syndicate, but no amount of argument could persuade them to reveal more than this. The rumor grew that the mill owner, the storekeeper and the hotel man had had a quiet tip on a big thing, and the town was prepared for the announcement that the syndicate had bought out the place, or that monster improvements were to be introduced at Sauger's. But they were totally unprepared for the announcement which burst upon the little town toward the last of October.

The postmaster received word from his brother-in-law, Charley Mason, who farmed between Shasta and Redding, that old Joe Cunliff had struck "pay dirt." The portion of the letter concerning Joe's fortunes ran as follows:

... Big piece of news for Sauger's! Spread it around. Old Joe has made his strike at last. He's in it this time, sure, got another fellow's claim cheap. Didn't wait for the assay, but experts say it's the sure thing. Better make a little fuss over the old feller, "welcome home," etc. It was all quite sudden. Let me know how he got home. I'm going down to K. E. to-morrow.

Forgot to say Joe leaves on the 11:40 train Thursday morning.

Yours, CHARLEY.

The news spread like wildfire through Sauger's, and, in less than an hour after the letter was read, everybody knew the story of the three double eagles and their sequel. The three men who had grubstaked the successful miner were the most surprised of all. A reception committee was appointed to welcome the lucky miner.

On Thursday morning Sauger's rose early and decorated the buildings on Main street with garlands of spruce and fir, and cotton flags left over from the last Fourth of July celebration.

Half an hour before train time, the platform of the little railway station was crowded with expectant Saugerites. All the jokes of the past six months were revived to while away the long moments before the train was due, but no joke was as potent to bring a laugh as the idea of the sa-

ture town of Sauger's Pass turning out to honor the arrival of Old Joe Cunliff, whom, three months before, the very dogs had not considered worth a bark.

An echoing whistle from far down the canyon at last brought silence, and the crowd made way for the reception committee to step close to the track. With a warning screech from the engine and a clanging of the bell, the train swept around a curve, rumpled over the bridge, and stopped, puffing impatiently. Sauger's held its breath.

At last a familiar figure was seen to descend from the high steps. "All aboard!" shouted the conductor, signaling the engineer.

As the engine began to gather momentum slowly, in puffy jerks, for the upgrade run, there was a spilling from the second day coach an accumulation of females of assorted ages, which piled up in a heap on the cinder path beside the track, then rose, one by one, and meekly tagged the steps of Joseph Cunliff, capitalist.

The train crept out of sight around the curve, but Sauger's did not know it. The brass band was silent, and the reception committee stood stock still, and stared stupidly. The "committee" at last, regained its presence of mind, and stepped up to Old Joe, but Sauger's guest of honor was timidly making for the trail behind the station, which was the short cut to the town. Isaac Pendleton stopped him. "Here, Joe, old fellow, you ain't goin' to give us the cold shoulder, are you? What you in such a hurry for?"

"Ask 'em, ask 'em; she'll tell 'em," he stammered, pointing behind him. The gaze of the crowd was transferred to the aggregation of females, which presented a shivering front to the public eye. The oldest, of about 45 summers, unkempt and forlorn-eyed, gathered the youngest, aged two, to her breast, grouped around her the remaining seven, ranging from 18 down, and cast her eyes on the ground in frightened confusion. The old miner braced himself, and turned bravely toward the crowd. "Well, ye see, Mr. Pendleton," he said, keeping his eye on the mild-faced storekeeper, "it was somethin' like this. I was prospectin' in '—a smile went the rounds of the crowd—"an' that night the mule died, an' I was peckin' along afoot, kinder lonesome, an' I come across down the creek, a woman and eight kids what their husband and father had died a week before, and she'd been doin' odd jobs 'round the diggin's and was clean beat out an' lonely-like. Well, when I come along, she jest cried, she was so glad to see me, 'cause I looked like her old dad, an' the children called me grandpa. An' she was goin' to pull up stakes an' make tracks for the poor farm. So I sez, 'Come along with me to the parson's, the one what peddles his gospel talk through the moun' country,' sez I, 'because there didn't seem to be nothin' else to do, seem'd how she didn't have no protector. An' I thought jebber, ye wouldn't be terrible put out, gentlemen, if I used the rest of the money to come back to Sauger's an' set up Mely an' the children.'"

The crowd was very quiet. "But what about your pile, Joe?" asked Spandling after a moment. "How much, and where did you make the strike?"

"Strike?" repeated Joe in bewilderedment. "I didn't make none this time, 'less Mely's the strike."

A groan ran through the multitude, disappointment was pictured on a hundred faces, some looked fairly menacing. It was not often that Sauger's bestirred itself as it had for this occasion which had ended so absurdly. They would be a butt for the ridicule of the whole county.

Suddenly, the hotel man stepped up to the woman and spoke to her in a low tone. Then he faced the crowd.

"Boys, you're scartin' the poor critters to death, with the tender feelin' for Charley Mason glarin' out of your eyes. The reception committee will be responsible for the drawin' up of a testimonial to that gentleman; you leave that to us. But we're a pack of fools, just the same, not to see that this is the biggest joke in California, bigger than the Barneses' strike. If Old Joe didn't bring back nine times more than we expected, then I'm crazy. Whoever heard of a claim that panned out such nuggets as these here?" pointing to the eight young women. "I find," he continued, "that this estimable lady, Mrs. Joseph Cunliff, is a past master at the wash tub. What do you say to settling her up in 'The Grubstake Laundry,' and requesting that heathen clothes-destroyer, Chin Lee, to seek another sheep-range?"

Sauger's gave a lusty roar. Clark had touched a vulnerable spot. Every man who wore a collar clutched at its ragged edges with one hand, and threw his hat in the air with the other.

The bus was filled with Sauger's guests on its way to town, and the imported band was not wasted. It was not equal to the "Wedding March," but Old Joe and his wife and her progeny rode in state to supper at the Shasta house quite as blissfully to the tune of "A Hot Time in the Old Town To-Night."

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS A FATAL DISEASE OF HORSES

Probable Causes of the Malady and Its Symptoms—By H. J. MILKS, D. V. M., Louisiana.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis in horses is also known as staggers, blind staggers, sleepy staggers, bottom sickness, etc., and scarcely any section of the country has escaped the ravages of the disease at some time or other.

Numerous theories have been advanced as to the cause of this disease. It has been attributed to grazing upon low, marshy places, hence the name bottom sickness. The cause also has been laid to moldy corn or fodder, poisonous plants, exposure to sun, impure water, etc. Mayo, reporting a very similar disease, concludes it to be due to a fungus, *Aspergillus glaucus*. The spores enter the circulation, find lodgment in the organs and set up inflammatory conditions. The cerebral symptoms were due to an abscess of the brain. He has also recovered the above fungus from the different organs.

Chester of the Delaware station has carried on a series of feeding experi-

ments with negative results. Some even point out the infectious nature of the disease.

In the mild cases we get dullness, stupor, weakness, flanging of the head, paralysis or slight loss of control over one or more limbs, a slight rise in temperature, 102 to 103 degrees Fahrenheit, often difficulty in swallowing. The visible mucosae were congested and brownish yellow. In these mild cases the weakness never became so great that the animal could not stand and usually it was able to take some nourishment and water.

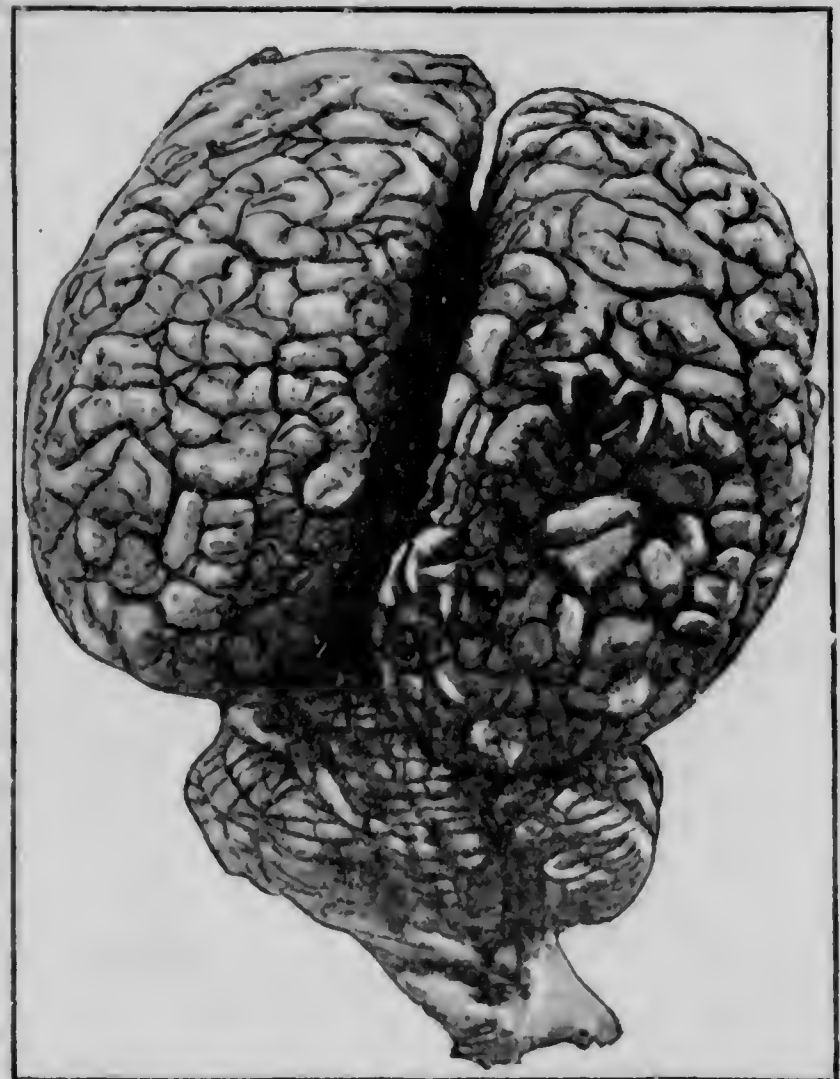
The more severe cases were manifested by the same general symptoms, often, however, the respirations were much increased and labored. In the severe cases the animals usually refused food, but often showed a desire for water, although unable to drink. The digestive tract was almost completely paralyzed. Purgatives seemed to do little good, no matter what the dose. The hypodermic use of eserine or atropine did not produce purgation, but did exhibit other physiological phenomena.

The disease generally runs a rapidly fatal course, lasting from a few hours to four or five days—usually not more than three or four days. The time given by some authorities, eight to twelve days, is entirely too long, except in cases that survive.

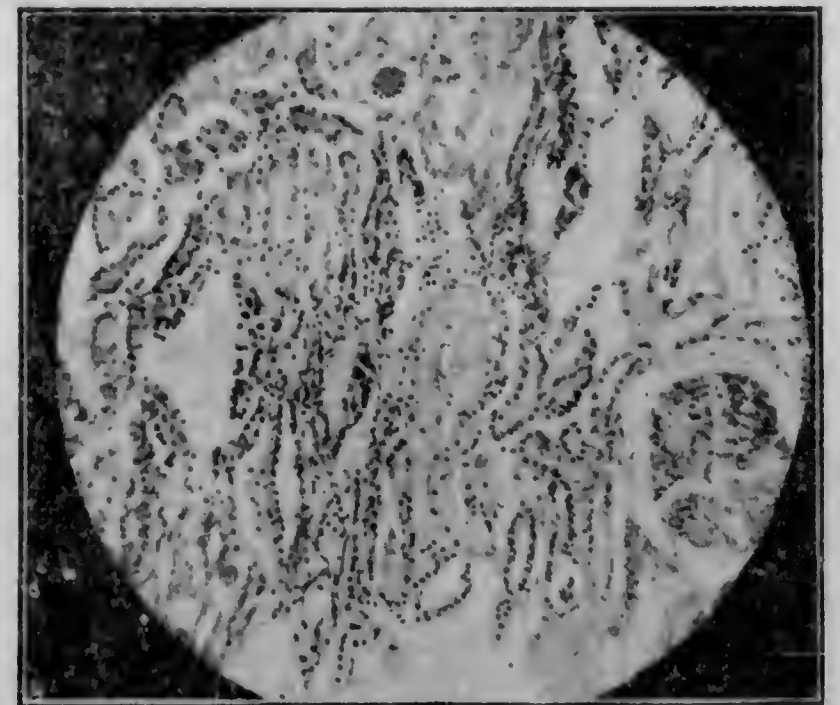
In those cases that survived, the disease attacked slowly, the animal usually taking some nourishment and showed all the symptoms of a mild attack.

The mortality was 90 per cent. or more. Treatment availed little, unless started in the first few hours of the disease, and even then prognosis was unfavorable.

Although the exact cause of meningitis in horses and mules has never, as yet, been satisfactorily demonstrated, either in this country or abroad, it has been the opinion of Dr. W. H. Dairynprie of the Louisiana station, who has experienced several previous outbreaks in that state, during both the spring and summer months, that the cause was, in some way, associated with the condition of the feeding materials—either grass or cured products, such as corn, etc.—brought about by the attack of molds or fungi; and that when a complete



Brain of horse. Note the injection of the blood vessels.



Kidney of horse showing degeneration of the tubules. The tubules to the right and in the center show the condition to be especially good.

change to food that was absolutely sound was made, the disease was either checked, or disappeared entirely.

This, also, would seem to have been the experience of other investigators.

Consequently, until the exact nature of the agent producing meningitis, as well as a possible remedy, has been discovered, we would urgently recommend to stock owners, that, as soon as they observe the first symptoms of so-called "staggers," they at once make a change from feeding materials that are at all suspicious, to those that are perfectly sound. Or, as a matter of prevention at all times, that they do not supply to their animals, or permit them to consume, food of any kind that is not absolutely sound and free from molds or fungi.

Feed Light.—Very little should be fed to brood sows, as it makes them too fat. They should be given plenty of thin slop in which there is always valuable nutriment.

Cause of Sickness.—Much sickness among hogs is due to uncertain quarters, wet pens and exposure.

Provide Clean Water.—Keep plenty of clean water within reach of your hogs at all times.

1855 Berea College 1908. FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all.

Over 60 instructors, 1175 students from 27 states.
Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject. So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself, where he can make most rapid progress.

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THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade (fractions and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

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CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years. Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The high standard educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory. Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE. Incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

SPRING—10 weeks, \$22.50—in one payment \$22.00.
Installment plan: first day \$16.75 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$5.75.

SPRING—4 weeks' term for those who must leave for farm work, \$9.40.

SPRING—7 weeks' term for those who must leave for teachers' examinations, \$16.45.

FALL, 1908—14 weeks, \$29.50—in one payment \$29.00.
Installment plan: first day \$21.05 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.45.

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows:

On board, in full except that no allowance is made for any fraction of a week.

On room, or on any "special expenses," no allowance for any unexpired fraction of a month, and in any case a forfeiture of fifty cents.

On incidental fee, a certificate allowing the student to apply the amount advanced for term bills when he returns provided it is within four terms, but making no allowance for any fraction of a month.

IT PAYS TO STAY—When you have made your journey and are well started in school it pays to stay as long as possible.

The first day of Winter term is January 6, 1909.
The first day of Fall term is September 16, 1908.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

That Premium Knife

takes the eyes of the men and boys who see it. The mountain people like a good thing when they see it, and to get a 75 cent knife with two blades of razor steel and a dollar paper that is worth more to the mountain people than any other dollar paper in the world—

The Knife and The Citizen for \$1.25.

That brings in subscriptions all the time. If you have not got it, you ought to have.

HEARST'S GAME.

Editor Hinting Both Sides Hard—Shows Corruption in Both Big Parties—Standard Oil Blight.

*Mister William Randolph Hearst, the bad boy of the newspaper and political world, has been having the time of his life. He likes to make trouble and he certainly has been making it in large chunks for all parties in the last few weeks. He says he is about thru now, tho, so far as the men already mentioned are concerned, and so it is time to see just what he has done.

There is still a good deal of dust in the air, but things have cleared enough to show that the chief sufferer has been one W. J. Bryan. Mr. Hearst has a deep grudge against Mr. Bryan, and as stated in these columns some time ago, is out for his blood. He seems to have got some of it. Of course Mr. Hearst claims to be against both political parties, and he really is willing to do the Republicans all the harm he can, but first and foremost he wants to beat Bryan.

Hearst started with an attack on Senator Foraker. He showed that Foraker had been in correspondence with the Standard Oil Co., and then when Mr. Foraker explained, Hearst had some more letters to show that the explanation was false. Of course the Democrats were happy. They explained at great length and very vigorously just how awful it is to be connected with Standard Oil and they showed that a man in Foraker's position has no possible excuse. Also, tho it was pretty hard, they showed to their own satisfaction that Taft was to blame for it all, tho he and Foraker are old time enemies, and have been fighting hard for two years.

After the Democrats had proved all this, they suddenly found that Mr. Haskell, the Democratic National Treasurer, was in worse shape than Foraker. He denies, and denies, but he can't convince a soul except Mr. Bryan, perhaps—that he is innocent. The proof is stronger than against Foraker, and much more damaging. Also, Haskell is not an enemy but a close friend of Bryan. His denials were disproved in one way and another and finally he was forced out of office. But Bryan will not yet admit that either he or Haskell was wrong. He simply can't admit it, after the things he said about Foraker and Taft, without admitting that he is unfit to be president. But every one else knows that the charges are true, and Haskell is a disgraced man. Also, Bryan has called the particular attention of all the world to his plight by getting into a dispute with the President about the matter, in which the President has bent him at every point. As matters now stand, Taft has been hurt very little if at all, by the exposure of the sins of his enemy, while Bryan has been greatly damaged by proof of faults in his close friend and adviser, and by defending him after the faults were proved.

Of course Mr. Hearst is fighting both big parties, but he seems to have hit Bryan hardest, for some reason.

Hearst has other letters, and other charges. He has laid a load on Senator McLaughlin, of South Carolina, a "good" Democrat, and attacked others a little. And all along it has been the Democrats that have suffered. All these men now are demanding trial in court, tho they have not been accused of violating any laws except those of good citizenship and decency. The fact is, Hearst has proved his charges that there are men in both political parties controlled by the trusts. He hits a big Democrat and a much smaller Republican—but the truth has not all been told. So far, because of Hearst's smooth work, it has hurt Bryan most.

SALOON KEEPERS WARNED.

The Citizen is very glad to give space this week to a letter which is being sent to all the retail liquor dealers in this country by the National Model License League—an organization which is trying to stop the spread of prohibition sentiment in this country. While there are many things in the letter with which we do not agree, it is worth reading as an admission that the saloon keepers of the country are a lawless class, and that they are themselves responsible for and deserve the fate which is overtaking them.

The address is as follows:
TO THE SALOON KEEPERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The prohibition wave that was sweeping over the country would seem to be on the wane but the protest on the part of the people against the lawless saloon, the dive and gambling resort is not subsiding, but is exhibiting its force in local option conflicts.

The people are demanding and properly that their laws shall be obeyed.

Society is moving forward and the saloon must move forward or be outlawed. The edict has gone forth that men must be sober if they would be free and few men will now contend that a man possesses an inherent right to overthrow his reason.

The edict has gone forth that saloons must obey all laws—that they must not sell to intoxicated men, nor to habitual drunkards, nor to minors—that they must not exhibit improper pictures, nor connect themselves with gambling resorts—in a word that the saloon must not be a nuisance.

The press of the country has so declared; the ministers have so declared; the Law and Order Leagues have so declared; the great conservative element in society has so declared.

These forces for good are all powerful in society and our trade cannot afford to oppose them.

It would be foolish for us to oppose them even though we could do so successfully, because the demands they are making are our demands.

Our trade needs a house cleaning and we should aid the good work along. The saloon that is run in violation of the law or of decency should be put out of business and the better element in the trade should continue to lead the reform.

A saloon should be a decent resort. It should be the working man's club; it should inculcate real temperance; it should give thought, first of all to the welfare of its patrons; it should consider the home, the wife and children; it should seek to elevate and not degrade those who visit it, and if it is run in violation of law, its license should be canceled.

Could such conditions do harm to the business? Is it unprofitable to be decent; to be law abiding; to be kind; to do unto others as you would have them do unto you? We think that all of this would pay—and it would relieve the business of odium and it would permit prohibition to die a happy and peaceful death.

I do not write this letter through any fear of prohibition, because an experience of more than a half century tells us that prohibition will not prohibit, and common sense tells us that prohibition will not prohibit and the statistics of the Internal Revenue Department show conclusively that prohibition does not prohibit, but I write because I think the saloon is liable to be superseded by unlawful sellers of alcoholic beverages, as is the case now in all prohibition territory, and because I think the saloon can be and should be a desirable and not an undesirable factor in society.

I write it because I think the press is right, because I think the law and order leagues are right, because I think the ministers who teach what the Bible teaches are right, because I think the great conservative element of society is right.

I write it because I know that the larger majority of the saloon keepers want to obey the laws; want to see their business elevated; want to bid the drunkard an eternal farewell, and it is my hope that in the not distant future every saloon keeper who favors law, order, decency and temperance will join the National Model License League and with the real forces of reform and fully abreast of the most advanced public sentiment.

T. M. GILMORE, President,
National Model License League

FOR COLORED SCHOOL.

Winchester, Ky., Oct. 2.—The first of a series of meetings to be held in different parts of the State for the purpose of raising money enough to establish a first class school for colored people in this State was held in this city last night at the Broadway Colored Baptist church.

The meeting was conducted by Rev. James Bond, one of the trustees of Berea College, and President Frost, of the college. It is their intention to raise \$50,000 in Kentucky and of that amount they expect to raise as much as \$1,000 in Winchester. Only a small crowd was present at the meeting, but \$30 was raised. Another meeting will be held Thursday night for the same purpose.—Lexington Leader.

Not Convinced.

Many years ago Henry Pettitt happened to meet an old schoolfellow.

"By the way," said his friend, "are you any relation to Henry Pettitt, the dramatist?"

"I am he," replied Pettitt.

"No, no," was the reply. "I mean the great Henry Pettitt who writes plays for Drury Lane."

"Yes," said Henry modestly; "that's me."

"Well," said his friend, with disgust, "you always were a liar, Pettitt."—London Telegraph.

THE PARTY OF YOUTH TAFT'S WORK IN CHINA

Why Young Men Vote the Republican Ticket.

IT STANDS FOR PROGRESS.

New Voters Proud to Ally Themselves With the Party of Lincoln—Its Past Performances Promise a Still More Glorious Future.

It is not without significance that young men who have just attained their majority are found, as a rule, voting the Republican ticket. The reason is plain. Those young men look on the Republican party as the party of hope, the party of promise and of performance, the party for whose candidates they will be proud to say in later years that they cast their first ballot, the party whose past needs no apology, no balm of oblivion for blunders and for crimes, no record of slavery, rebellion and attempted repudiation, each stamped out in its turn by American freemen under Republican leadership.

The Republican party is eminently the party of youth. With Republicans the memory of the glorious past is but an incentive to make the future still more glorious. To the Democracy is left the congenial occupation of floundering in the marsh of bygone Democratic vagaries, lured on by some new and delusive will-o'-the-wisp to the quagmire of quadrennial failure.

The youthful voter finds no attraction in such company. He prefers to march forward on firm ground, with the party of Lincoln, of Grant, McKinley and Roosevelt, of Taft and Sherman and Hughes—of nearly every great American, living and dead, whose career has added lustre to the closing half of the old century and the beginning of the new. The young man prefers the Republican party because it holds out a prospect for his own advancement, because in building up the nation as a whole it offers fresh opportunities to the individual, because under Republican administration there is a fair field for every one, and every citizen is protected in the enjoyment of that which he has rightfully acquired.

The new voter who takes his place in the Republican ranks and casts his ballot for Taft and Sherman will have the satisfaction not only of sharing in the Republican victory, but also of knowing that he has helped to assure prosperity for the country at large and an immeasurably better chance in life for himself and those in whom he is interested than if the harpies of Bryanism had been permitted to befool the feast.

LABOR TURNS TO TAFT.

Toilers Scent Danger in the Fallacies of Mr. Bryan.

Convincing evidence was furnished by the conference at Cincinnati last week by Judge Taft with Oscar Straus, secretary of commerce and labor, and T. V. Powderly, formerly general master workman of the Knights of Labor, that the attitude of labor is growing each day more friendly to Taft. The campaign of education which the Republicans have been carrying on has been effective, and the laboring man, so Mr. Powderly told the candidate, is beginning to appreciate the fact that a restoration of business confidence through the election of Mr. Taft means more work and prosperous times for him.

Secretary Straus announces his intention to go out on the stump for the specific purpose of exposing some of the Bryan fallacies in regard to labor. Said Mr. Straus: "The most dangerous of these fallacies is presented by Bryan's slogan, 'Shall the people rule?' and, well may he ask it, for every one of his tendentious doctrines is a denial of that rule."

Mr. Straus classes Mr. Bryan's government guarantee of bank deposits as next in point of danger to his plan for the government ownership of railroads. Mr. Straus believes this guarantee proposition is as great a menace as the old 16 to 1 hobby. "To guarantee deposits," said Secretary Straus, "is to guarantee the loans of the banks, for, as a matter of fact, a large part of the bank's deposits is made up of credits extended by the bank to borrowers and by them deposited or placed on the books of the banks as deposits."

Mr. Powderly said among other things after his talk with Taft: "Labor never was better organized, better paid, more independent or more respected than it is today. Never was it more secure in its share of the outcome of the commodity or the good will and confidence of employers. All this is due to the effort of unpartisan, well informed unions. What labor organizations now enjoy, and they enjoy more than they ever enjoyed in the civilized world before, came as the result of intelligent, co-operative effort exerted in a nonpartisan way through their unions."

"Of course there are many men out of employment as the result of the recent depression, but to my knowledge men are returning to their old occupations all over the country and at their old rates of pay. I recall the awful panic of 1873 and that of 1893, and in neither case did men go back to work at their old wages. The case is different now, and to my mind it would be suicidal for labor to vote in such a way as to imperil the return of full prosperity, so rapidly manifesting itself."

The issue is just this: Taft and prosperity or Bryan and paralysis.

He Rehabilitated Our National Reputation.

CHECKED COURT ABUSES.

Cleared the United States Banner From the Dishonor That American Criminals Had Brought Upon It. Readjusted Consular Service.

It was chiefly through the influence and at the instigation of Mr. Taft that the recent rehabilitation of our national reputation in China was accomplished by the establishment of the United States court in China. Until Mr. Taft became a paramount figure in the far east scandalous conditions had prevailed in Shanghai and other cities of China where the United States exercised extra territorial rights. Undesirable subjects of the United States, men and women, had degraded the American flag by using it as a cloak under which to conduct numerous nefarious enterprises. American sharpshooters, gamblers and promoters of questionable schemes had long worked in conjunction with disreputable lawyers to their mutual and illegal gain. In various instances these criminal endeavors were aided and abetted by American consular officers, who were dismissed from the service. The former practice of adjudicating all causes in which Americans were parties in consular courts gave rise to abuses. The American flag, in Shanghai particularly, stood for national dishonor in the eyes of other nations who by legislation and the creating of proper courts had spared their flags the disgrace that descended upon the United States banner.

When he was at the head of the Philippine government in Manila Mr. Taft by his proximity to China soon appreciated the seriousness of the conditions there and foresaw the loss of standing in the eyes of the Chinese to which we were indifferently exposing ourselves by our failure to keep in check American criminals. He brought the matter to the attention of the state department and joined with Secretary Root, Representative Edwin Denby of Michigan, a son of the former United States minister to China; Charles Denby, another son, who is now consul general at Shanghai; Senator Spooner and some others in an endeavor to remedy conditions. He exerted his influence to obtain the passage by congress of a bill creating the United States court for China. Lobbied Edmund Wiley of Missouri, who had been Mr. Taft's attorney general in the Philippines, was named as judge.

Mr. Taft from the first took a deep personal interest in the work of Judge Wiley and his court. In a way he supervised its work and was frequently appealed to by Judge Wiley for advice as to procedure and other details. The lack of adequate laws hampered Judge Wiley, but by proceeding in accordance with the common law he quickly made the court effective. Within a few months after the court was organized Shanghai and other cities in China where conditions were such as to require it were thoroughly and drastically cleaned up. Shyster American lawyers were disbarred, so that the gamblers, disreputable women and other offenders against the law were deprived of legal support. The reputable American lawyers in good standing aided Judge Wiley. Heavy fines and terms of imprisonment exercised a deterrent effect upon the lawbreakers, many of whom summarily fled from China before the court could bring them to account for their misdeeds.

When Mr. Taft was in Shanghai last fall he was heartily thanked and congratulated by the law abiding Americans there for the part he had taken in removing the stigma from the American flag and restoring the good fame of the national name in the orient. In his speech before the American association in China he paid a high tribute to Judge Wiley, saying in part:

"Our government was fortunate in the selection as the first judge of the court of a gentleman who had had four years' experience in the orient as attorney general of the Philippines and who went to Shanghai with an intimate knowledge of the method of utilizing in one administration the principles of the common law of the United States with the traditions and conditions of a foreign country. His policy in raising high the standard of admission to the bar and in promoting the vigorous prosecution of American violators of law, which eliminated from that community many undesirable characters who had brought disgrace upon the name of Americans in the cities of China, cannot but commend itself to any one interested in the good name of the United States among the Chinese people and with our brethren of other countries who live in China."

Free trade England is alarmed again at the physical deterioration of her "submerged classes." In this land of protection the rule of social progress is that of emergence and physical, mental and moral development.

Public ownership of the railroads would add \$1,000,000,000 to the public debt, but William Jennings Bryan doesn't worry about a little thing like that.

Republican voters will make the "peerless one" without a peer in the number of his defeats.

Bryan has discovered the proper ratio between paralysis and prosperity. It is himself.

DEMOCRAT ADVOCATES NEGRO DISFRANCHISEMENT.

National Committeeman Atwood, Bryan's Close Friend, Openly Favors Taking Vote From Colored Men of Kansas.

Disfranchisement of as many colored voters as possible is advocated by John H. Atwood, Democratic national committeeman from Kansas, chairman of the speakers' bureau of the Democratic national committee, one of Bryan's closest friends and a man who, it is said, Mr. Bryan intends to make attorney general if he should be elected president.

Disfranchisement of the colored men of Kansas was advocated by Mr. Atwood in the following letter published in the Kansas City Post of Kansas City, Kan., May 7, 1908.

Letter Urging Disfranchisement.

"It is one of those strange ironies of fate which sometimes overtake the benefactors of individuals, peoples or races the state of Kansas, which has done more perhaps for the negro than any other state in the Union, is now suffering a grievous political wrong from the hands of the freedman and his descendants.

"William A. Harris would now be governor of Kansas had it not been for the ignorant negro vote, and there have been times in the past when the Democratic party could have elected its state ticket had it not been for the ignorant black vote of Kansas City, Kan., Leavenworth, Atchison, Lawrence and Topeka.

"There was a time when the negro vote was not a considerable factor in Kansas politics, but that time has passed. The influx of negroes from the south, the rapid multiplication of those native to Kansas soil and the increasing insistence of the negro upon social equality make the Kansas negro not only a political factor, but a social and political menace.

Atwood Favors "Jim Crow" Schools.

"If the last election be a criterion, the negro now holds the balance of political power in Kansas, as he does in Missouri. This in itself is bad enough, but in Kansas we have suffered for long years the outrage of mixed schools, fastened upon us by the Republican politicians.

"Mixed schools tend the negroes to aspire to a mixed society, and this close contact of the races is productive of troubles from which Kansas would be free if the negro had less political power and were not admitted to the same schools with the whites.

"Kansas has long been weary of the negro politician, and it is more than weary of the mixed school. Patience has its limits, and I believe that the time has come when the people of Kansas will join with the people of Missouri in restricting negro suffrage.

"I do not advocate the disfranchisement of the negro on the ground of his color. That idea is abhorrent to the principles of our free government, and its execution would be in conflict with the constitution.

"But our constitution will permit the disfranchisement of the ignorant, depraved, lazy, vicious and debauched negro, and this disfranchisement should be accomplished to the end that our free institutions may not suffer."

AMERICAN GOODS ABROAD.

Policy of Cheaper Sales Has Consent of Both Parties.

Secretary Shaw estimates that out of every \$1,000 worth of manufactures exported from this country 30 cents' worth are sold abroad cheaper than at home. So far the complaint of the Democrats that our manufactures sell abroad cheaper than at home seems to be true. But this is not as great a discount in the export trade as the advantage given to manufacturers in the importation of raw materials, that they may employ American labor at American wages in the manufacture of goods that are to be sold abroad in competition.

It has been the policy of the Republican party for a number of years to encourage such competition in foreign markets. The drawback on materials imported for manufactures that are to be exported is not peculiar to the Dingley law. The same provision was in the McKinley law, and it was incorporated in the Wilson-Gorman law by the Democrats. It was kept in the law when the Dingley act was passed because it became the policy of the government by common consent of both parties.

Last year we imported \$10,000,000 worth of materials which went into manufactures for export, and the drawback was paid on about 5 per cent of our imports. This would make it possible for the American manufacturers to sell about 5 per cent of their exports, or \$20,000,000 worth, cheaper abroad than at home. The advantage given by the drawback was given for the purpose of enabling them to go into foreign markets and compete, even if they had to sell cheaper than at home. And this advantage was given in the Democratic tariff act of 1894, just as it had been in the McKinley act of 1890 and as it is now given by the Dingley act of 1897.

It is therefore not a partisan question, because it has had recognition from both political parties. It is a part of the policy to meet competition in foreign markets rather than protection for the home market. Its definite purpose is to enable manufacturers in this country to give employment to American labor for the production of goods for consumption in Europe instead of leaving that manufacture to European producers employing European labor.

THE MARKET

Berea Prices

Potatoes, Irish, per bu. \$1.00
Cabbage, 2½¢ per lb.
Cucumbers, 10¢ per lb.
Apples per bu. \$1.25-\$1.50.
Eggs, per dozen, 18-20c.
Butter per lb. 20c.
Hacon, per lb. 12½¢.
Ham, per lb.—16-16c.
Lard, per lb. 12½¢.
Chickens on foot, per lb.—10c.
Hens, on foot, per lb.—8c.
Posters, per lb.—35c.
Corn, 95c.
Wheat, per bu.—\$1.00
Oats, 80c.

Live Stock

Louisville, Oct. 7, 1908.

Choice export steers	4 25	5 00
Choice butcher steers	3 75	4 50
Common butcher steers	2 25	3 00
Medium butcher steers	3 00	4 00
Choice butcher heifers	3 50	4 00
Medium butcher heifers	2 50	3 50
Common butcher heifers	2 50	3 00
Choice butcher cows	3 00	4 00
Medium butcher cows	2 75	3 00
Common butcher cows	2 50	2 75
Canners	1 00	1 75
fat oxen	3 50	4 00
Medium oxen	3 00	4 00
Choice bulls	2 50	3 25
Medium bulls	2 25	2 50
Choice veal calves	6 50	7 00
Medium veal calves	4 00	5 00
Common calves	2 50	4 00
Good feeders	4 00	4 25
Medium feeders	3 50	4 00
Common feeders	2 50	3 50
Choice stock steers	3 00	3 25
Medium stock steers	2 75	3 00
Common stock steers	2 00	2 75
Medium stock heifers	2 50	3 00
Choice stock heifers	3 00	4 25
Common mixed stockers	2 00	3 00
Choice milch cows	35 00	45 00
Medium milch cows	20 00	30 00
Common milch cows	10 00	20 00

HOGS

Choice packers and butchers,		6 50
160 and up		
Medium packers and butchers,		6 50
160 to 200 lbs		
Choice pigs, 90-120 lbs.		5 00
Light pigs, 50-90 lbs.		4 25
Light sows, 120-160 lbs.		6 75
Heavy, 150-200 lbs., up to		5 50

SHEEP

Choice fat sheep	3 00
Medium sheep	2 50
Common sheep	2 00
Wethers	1 50
Choice lambs	4 50
Secoada	4 00
Good butcher lambs	4 50
Culls and tail ends	2 50

MESS PORK—\$12 50
HAMS—10¢, cured, light and special cure, 13½¢, heavy to medium 13½¢.

SHOULDERS—10¢ per lb.
BACON—Clear rib sides, 12½¢ regular clear sides 10½¢, breakfast bacon 18¢, sugar cured shoulders 10¢, hacon extra 10¢, bellies 14¢, heavy 13¢.

LARD—Prime steam in tierces 11½¢, pure leaf in tierces 11½¢, in tubs 13¢.
DRIED MEAT—12¢

EGGS—Case count 18c, per doz., candied 16c.

BUTTER—15-25¢ per lb.

POULTRY—Spring chickens 13c to 14c, hens 10c, ducks, old 8c, turkeys, 10-12c, ducks, young 9c.

WHEAT—No. 2, red \$1.02, mixed 83c.

CORN—No. 2, white, 83½¢, No. 3, mixed 83c.

OATS—New No. 3, white 51½¢, No. 3 mixed 52c

RYE—No. 2 Northern 89c, No. 3 Northern 90c.

What the Officer Saw.

A certain regiment was on the march from Dover to Aldershot. It was the rule to march by companies, with a few minutes' interval between each, and to keep each other in sight, the band and drums leading.

Starting off at a good pace and not taking notice of the regulation halt, the band soon got a long way ahead of the others. On reaching a bend in one of the hills they halted for a few minutes to have a rest. Presently up galloped a mounted officer in hot haste and shouted for the band sergeant.

"What do you mean," he said, "by getting out of sight of the leading company?"

"We were not out of sight, sir," answered the sergeant.

"What do you mean by telling me that?" exclaimed the officer, in a rage. "You were out of sight. I saw you myself."—London Scraps.

And He Did.

"Ah, Jackson," exclaimed a miserly individual thoughtlessly, meeting an acquaintance at a railway refreshment bar. "It isn't often we meet—er—what will you have?"

"Thanks," replied his friend, considerably astonished, "I'm not particular."

"Good," said the closest of one; "then we'll have a walk."—London Scraps.

The Porter Drug Co.

(INCORPORATED)

PHONE 12.

BEREA, KY.

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST, DENTIST

CITY PHONE 153
OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE

Mrs. Sallie Adams spent part of last week with relatives in Richmond.

Miss Frances Johnson of Indianapolis, Ind., has been visiting at the home of J. K. Baker and family.

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Robinson who left here six years ago have returned and expect to make their home here again.

Mr. Jack Hanfle and family have moved into Mrs. M. H. Preston's residence on Center St.

G. M. Treadway and family have moved into the west property on Center Street now occupied by Mr. Black.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Cline and little son Wallace stopped over a few days last week with Mrs. Adeline Henderson on their way to La Follette, Tenn.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Preston visited Mrs. Preston's parents near Brodhead last week.

Mr. Otis Laceyfield is a visitor in Berea.

The teachers of the Baptist Sunday school canvassed the town last Saturday in order to enroll new members in Sunday school.

Mr. Hardin Golden and family have moved into their house on Center St. which they purchased from the Berea Real Estate Co., and which was recently occupied by G. M. Treadway.

June and James Fowler left Tuesday for South Dakota.

Mr. John Rose, who has been a sufferer from consumption for some time died Monday morning, and the funeral services were conducted in the Baptist church Monday afternoon.

Mr. Daniel Maupin, also a victim to consumption died Saturday and was buried in the McKeehan burying ground Sunday.

Quite a number of our town people were in Richmond Monday. Among those who went were J. W. Stephens, W. H. Porter, I. A. Allen, John Harrison, J. W. Evans, J. W. Galloway, W. J. Tatum and Howard Harrison.

Mrs. A. P. Seattle returned one Sunday from an extended visit with her daughter in Lexington.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Moore spent Saturday and Sunday with W. R. Gahard.

Ed Scrivner and Ulysses Burgess are employed in Paint Lick working on the telephone lines.

Mr. L. L. Shadoin left Friday for a visit with home folks in Batesville, Ky.

Mr. Howard Gamble left for his home in Purcell, Okla., where he was called on business.

Mr. W. I. Dooley, the popular salesman of Withers, Ky., is home for a few days.

The Priscilla Club met with Mrs. Livengood Friday October 2nd and a most delightful program was enjoyed. After the roll call, which was responded to by quotations from Whittier, the Secretary read a letter from the Matron of the Louisville Baptist Orphan's Home expressing her appreciation of the quilt sent the home by the club. The program for the year is a Trip around the world, the first paper being read by Mr. Chas. Hancon taking the club from "Home to the Metropolis." Mrs. Cornelia then took up the journey and presented most vividly the "Ocean Voyage." Delicious refreshments consisting of sherbet and wafers were served.

Prof. Raine, Miss Moore and Mr. Dick left here last Friday to attend the annual meeting of the Tri-State Y. P. S. C. E. Union, which was held at Williamsburg. They returned Monday. Mr. Raine spoke Sunday morning and evening. Miss Moore was elected secretary and treasurer of the Union. Reports from the three states show that there have been two new societies organized in the year, and

that all the older ones have made good progress.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Berea Taft Club was held in the school house Wednesday evening to make arrangements for welcoming the Hon. Seth Low and other distinguished visitors Saturday.

Protracted meeting has begun at the colored Baptist church and will be continued for two or three weeks.

Mrs. Cowley is being visited for a few weeks by her sister Mrs. John Bryner Jones, of Pasadena, Cal., and her little daughter, Margaret.

I have just received a nice assortment of hats. Have my milliner, Miss Schneider of Cincinnati, make your hat to order.

Mrs. S. R. Baker.

Miss Edelman, superintendent of the Matt Clay Infirmary of Richmond, visited Margaret Minnich from Friday to Monday.

Miss Mayne Curry and Mr. Will Adams were married Sunday.

Berea will be favored a second time this month with a visit from a speaker of world wide reputation. The second visitor will be the Rev. Wilbur F. Chapman, one of the two leading evangelists in the world. He will be accompanied by Charles M. Alexander, the greatest living gospel stunner, and the two will be here for two days holding a series of meetings.

Their visit will occupy Wednesday and Thursday Oct. 21-22. College classes will probably be suspended during those days to give all the students the opportunity to enjoy the benefit of the addresses to the fall. Further announcement of the plans for the meetings will be made next week.

FIRE AT RICHMOND

A big fire at Richmond last Saturday caused a great loss of property and almost resulted in several deaths. The fire started in St. Charles Hotel and had gained such headway before it was found that because of the inadequate water supply in Uke Lake the destruction of the whole city was threatened.

It was not till every room in the hotel was filled with smoke that the fire was discovered and then all escape from the third floor had been cut off. The speedy arrival of the fire department saved the lives of many as they were just ready to jump from the windows none of them realizing that a leap from the third story would mean instant death. J. H. Reed of Chicago and C. W. Miller of Covington were reached just in time to be rescued from a horrible death. When they were discovered they were unable to see or call out because they were so nearly suffocated. They were carried to the next roof and then taken to the ground.

After four hours of hard and persistent fighting the fire was under control altho it completely destroyed the building in which it started. The heaviest losses were Rice & Masters, restaurant; Kennedy Bros. billiard parlor; Sen. James B. McCreary's law office; the Kentucky Register Printing Company, Sewall & McKinney's grocery; G. W. Pickles, harness shop; J. E. Sexton's shoe store; P. L. Willing, paper store; D. C. Wiggins, grocery. The total loss was estimated to be about \$50,000, covered partially by insurance.

FOR SALE.

16 acres of good land one and a half mile from Berea, Ky. Four room box house and a 30x16 barn and good garden. Price \$500.

Joe Williams, Berea, Ky.

Sundial in a Church.

The only example of a sundial inside a church is to be seen in Holy Trinity church, Darford, fastened on the eaves of a sill of the southeast window and measures 2 feet 9 inches by 1 foot 6 inches. Scarcely any light penetrates this stained glass window, but on sunny days the time is faithfully recorded from 2 p. m. to 7 p. m.—London Strand.

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We carry a complete line of staple and fancy groceries, fruits and vegetables.

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H. R. Prather

Successor to Golden Grocery Company.

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Main Street.

Opposite Citizen Office

MILLINERY FALL AND WINTER STYLES

Ready for Your Inspection

We hope to be favored with a call

VERY RESPECTFULLY,

MISS ALLIE FOWLER,

Chestnut Street, Opposite Welch's, Berea, Kentucky

College Items

HERE AND THERE

A new banner is being hung from the front of the library these days to show whether or not Pres. Frost is at home and ready to receive visitors. The banner bears the following letters:

I C A N
M S

These letters are the initials of the various departments of the school—Industrial, College, Academy, Normal and Model Schools, but they also suggest the following motto:—"I can make success." On days when this flag is displayed, Pres. Frost will be in his office from 9:45 till 10:30 and ready to receive callers at his home during Vesper hour. When the flag is not hung out, he is either out of town, or engaged in some work so important that he should not be disturbed.

Zeal Logan has returned to Berea and will be in school the rest of the year.

Roy Eastman, of last years graduating class, is studying law at the Yale Law School.

Hezekiah Washburn is studying medicine in Louisville.

Will C. Gamble is unable to sing because of a broken nose.

Prof. Faulkner and Tutors Bowman and Calfee are out of town on business for the College.

The largest crowd which has ever gone out on Mountain Day took part in the picnic last Saturday, when nearly three hundred people went to Bear Knob for the day. The only drawback to the day's fun was a hornet's nest, and its contents, which certainly stirred things up for a while. Every body got back, safely, tired but happy.

Morris Huff, a former Berea student was married at Rogers, Ohio, Sept. 30 to Miss Clara Nimmon. Word from the doctor who has been attending on Miss Alice K. Douglass is that she will leave the hospital Friday, that she is in splendid condition and that her recovery may be expected to be swift and sure.

GREAT BARGAINS

In Ladies' and Children's Long Coats, only the very newest styles.

Ladies' and Children's Hats, Queen Quality Shoes, American Beauty Corsets, Ready-made Skirts.

Everything for Ladies' and Children's wear.

MRS. S. R. BAKER

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You Need

ICE or COAL

We have the Best of Both
Ice delivered daily
All Grades of Domestic Coal
Both at Lowest Possible Prices

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PHONE: Day 169; Night 71

BEREA, KENTUCKY

NEWS OF THE WEEK

(Continued from First Page)

covered that at least \$50,000 worth of diamonds have been stolen from him in the past year. One of the most trusted employees who has been absent from the city for some time is suspected.

DISCUSS CONSUMPTION:—The International Tuberculosis Congress at Washington is trying to prevent there being any "great white plague." According to the eminent physicians sunshine, fresh air, cleanliness, wholesome food and proper knowledge of how to care for the patient, irrespective of any medicines are the prime factors in the cure of the disease.

ROOSEVELT NOT TO SPEAK:—The report that Roosevelt is to take the stump in favor of Taft is denied by those upon whom reliance can be placed.

SENATOR BAILEY RESIGNS:—It is reported that Senator Joseph W. Bailey of Texas will resign from the Senate and go to New York to practice law. He has taken no part in the National campaign, and has not contributed to the Democratic campaign fund. His enemies say that he has lost power and influence as a political leader in Texas and make that his reason for leaving the state, while his friends say that it is on account of his health and because he can do better working for himself than for an unappreciative people.

WRIGHT MAKES RECORD:—Wilbur Wright, brother of the Wright, who was so seriously injured by the collapse of his aeroplane a few weeks ago, has made a new world record with his machine, staying in the air almost an hour and covering thirty-six miles with a passenger by his side. By this feat he partially fulfilled the conditions of a contract whereby he receives \$100,000 and gives a French syndicate the patent rights of his machine with the privilege of manufacturing aeroplanes in this model.

STATE NEWS

(Continued from First Page.)

93; general condition of cattle, sheep and hogs 91; of horses and mules 88; wheat 35."

NIGHT RIDER OUTRAGE:—Because they heard that Dave Walker, a colored man, of Hindman, Fulton County had cursed a white woman and drawn a revolver on a white man, night riders went to his home last Sunday night and commanded him to come out for a whipping. When he refused they saturated the timbers of the house with kerosene and set fire to it. When the fire began to burn very vigorously Walker pleading for mercy threw open the door and ran out closely followed by his wife with their infant child in her arms. All three were killed by the bullets fired at them when they appeared in the door way. Three other children were shot down and may die as a result of their wounds, while the oldest son is missing. It is believed he was burned alive in the cabin.

REWARD OFFERED:—State University and Prof. A. E. Smith have offered a \$250 reward for information in regard to W. E. Smith, whose disappearance caused so much excitement in the past week in Lexington. A small boy says he heard a crowd of students saying that they bound and gagged Smith and placed him in an empty freight car and shut the door. It is believed by many that Smith simply got tired of Lexington and school-life and went to one or another of the places where he has worked.

RICHMOND MAN KILLED:—J. H. Neff, of the J. H. Neff Produce and Egg Company, and one of the best known business men in the city was thrown from his buggy and injured so that he died in a short time. The accident was caused by his horse becoming frightened and running away. Mr. Neff is survived by a wife and two grown up sons in Richmond and a daughter, Mrs. I. T. Cash of Covington.

Agriculture is everywhere being recognized as "the coming industry." The old notion that the man who works with his intellect more than with his muscle is not a real farmer, but only an imitator, is fast becoming relegated to the background.—Business Man's Magazine.

PUBLIC RENTING

I will on Saturday, October 10, '08 on the premises one mile from Paint Lick station on the Wallacetown pike in Madison County, Kentucky, rent to the highest bidder, two tracts of land for 1909.

Tract No. 1 contains 45 acres all in grass except 5 acres to go in tobacco. Has upon it a 3-room house, good cistern at the door, good pond,

L. A. Davis, M. D.

OFFICE AT RESIDENCE.

PHONE 50 - - - - - CENTER ST.

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Berea, Ky.

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Richmond, Kentucky

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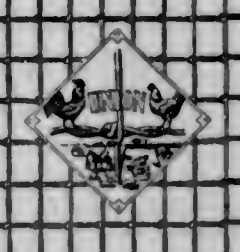
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Branch Office, 605 F St., Washington, D. C.



Union Lock Poultry Fence

Square, close mesh. The most desirable fence on the market for poultry yards, orchards and gardens, and is no greater cost than netting. Write for catalog of fencing for all purposes.

UNION FENCE CO., DeKalb, Ill., Kansas City, Mo.

RANGER REVOLVING BARB WIRE

COSTS LESS PER 1/3 MILE

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SPIDER WEB FOOT CAPTURING

UP TO THE FINEST CAPTURING NETS

Everybody wants them. Sample 5¢

AGENTS: W. O. Menzies for Terms, Send 5¢ to A-WHUFF CONFLUENCE KY. Box 100

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LEWIS J. FROST
Berea, Ky.

good tobacco barn with sticks, and about 1 acre in fruit.

Tract No. 2 contains 57 acres, 14 acres to go in wheat or rye, 20 acres, to go in corn, remainder in grass. Has upon it a 3-room house, good tobacco barn and sticks.

Will offer the two farms separately, then as a whole, and whichever way they bring the most money, that bid will be accepted. This land all broke out of blue grass this year.

Terms: The renter or renters will be required to execute a note with good security, payable on or before Nov. 1st, 1909.

Renting to commence at 10 a. m.

M. D. Flack.

Kirksville, Kentucky.

W. P. Prewitt, Auctioneer.

Berea, Kentucky.

FOR SALE—House and lot. Corner Jackson and Elder Sts. For particulars address me at Disputants, Ky.
Mason Anglin.

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right, true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)

Stanley Frost, Editor and Manager

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KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.



If this pension legislation is carried out in England and Australia, old age will have its compensations.

A man isn't necessarily on the downward path because he can trace his descent for many generations.

Some people are born great, some achieve greatness, and some manage to dodge it by means of an anti-fa remedy.

What though meats be big? Aren't there 734,000,000 bushels of wheat in sight, not to mention a billion bushels of oats?

Woman has two souls, according to G. Stanley Hall. Poor woman! Man has trouble enough in saving one soul, according to all accounts.

Nearly \$100,000 is spent in Mexico City every week on lottery tickets, and in the same period only about \$70,000 is paid back in premiums.

While the finest Cuban tobaccos have less than two per cent. of nicotine, the rankest Kentucky tobacco contains nearly eight per cent.

We are now upon the season, remarks the St. Louis Times, when the expert swimmer takes the place of the man who didn't know that it was loaded.

It looks like bumper crops in the west, but the farmers say this means a bumper need for help also. The demand for hands in the big wheatfields is by no means supplied.

It takes an ardent soul like the secretary of agriculture adequately to describe the big crop prospects. Wilson can glid refined gold, paint the lily and adorn the violet with ease and facility.

The Vienna Academy of Science has spent nearly \$9,000 in working ten tons of uranium ore for radium. The yield was three grains of pure radium, the largest amount ever secured at once, the value being \$320,000.

F. W. Fitzpatrick, consulting architect of the International Society of Building Commissioners, says the fire loss in the United States every year is \$100,000,000 greater than the amount spent in new construction.

The "white peril," is as threatening to the east as the "yellow danger" is to the west. China and Japan should agree to stop the Europeans and the Americans from cornering the whole of the industrial and commercial markets in the far east.

At a court trial in Houston, Tex., recently 100 persons in attendance were relieved of pocket pistols before entering the courtroom. It has been said by a native that "A man doesn't need a gun often in Texas, but when he does he needs it—bad."

Massachusetts has a town of 600 inhabitants which receives \$2,750 annually from a single hotel for license to sell liquor. This is believed to be the highest license fee paid in the United States. The fee is nearly double the amount paid in Boston and other large cities.

Asphaltic layers have been found in Syria, near Kferie, a village about 25 miles northeast of the port of Latakia, along the road leading toward Aleppo, which have been declared by competent mining engineers to be not only rich in asphalt, but also practically inexhaustible.

That great and prolific English painter, J. M. W. Turner, bequeathed to the British nation when he died in 1851 pictures of his own the value of which was in 1902 estimated at \$5,000,000. These pictures consisted of 362 oil paintings, 135 finished water colors, and over 20,000 studies and sketches.

In referring to a recent trial in Kentucky, when a woman was acquitted for shooting another woman who stole her husband's affection, the Philadelphia Inquirer says the practice of shooting women who steal husbands may be ethical, but not good practice, and inquires: "Why don't the wife keep her husband's devotion?" This is the old plan of blaming everything, even masculine fickleness, upon the woman.

Obesity's Problem

Condition of Being Too Fat and Its Remedy

By DR. MARCEL LABBE.



OBESITY, or pronounced fatness, is a disease, and there is no controverting the fact that men and women are themselves responsible for allowing surplus avoirdupois to wreck their happiness and health and ruin their opportunities in life.

The doctor, if he is a good one, can only tell them that obesity arises from two specific causes, namely, overfeeding and under-exercising. In the case of most of them the doctor learns that the patient eats much and frequently because of a horror he has of suffering physical injury from hunger and its pains.

The proper treatment of obesity is founded on the physiological mechanism of obesity itself. Since obesity is accounted for by an excess of feeding receipts over the expenditure of energy, in the budget of the organism, the remedy is pretty obvious, namely, first to diminish the feeding receipts, and, secondly, to increase the expenditure of energy, in order to decrease the amount of adipose tissue. But again, there is one very important part of any proposed remedy to consider: You must have character enough to forego your old self-indulgence. Every form of dissipation predisposes the body to the disease of fatness. Indulgence in drinking weakens the muscular fiber and makes it so flabby or loose that the adipose matter creeps into the interstices. Over-indulgence in Turkish or hot baths predisposes the system to flesh-gathering in exactly the same way. Cold baths, on the other hand, by robbing the body of its heat diminish the superfluous grease in the system and so solidify the general texture of the frame.

However, there is no denying it, the best thing is to avoid fatness, if you can. In order to do this there is needed character enough to dispense with all things that tend to weaken the body, and to eat and drink only what is necessary.

The Malady of the Age

By WOODROW WILSON,
President of Princeton University.

Look about you with candid eye and you shall find that the malady of the age is lack of individual courage, lack of individual integrity of thought and action. We need not speak of other countries or sweep a whole age into our generalization. Let us confine our view to our own day and our own country. What is the law of life in America now? Is it that every man should form his own moral judgments and speak them fearlessly, that every man should seek to govern his own life and square it with his own independent moral judgments? Of course there never has been a time or a society in which the individuals emerged from the mass in noticeable multitudes and the air was quick with active independence. It has always been the exceptional individual here and there who asserted his own rights of conscience and took command of his own conduct. Does America to-day show a large or a small proportion of such men? That is the ultimate test of vitality.

Imitation is not for the strong, but for the weak; not for the individual, but for the mass. If imitation has become the law of our life, for the strong as well as for the weak, then are we indeed impoverished, and a time of decline is at hand.

A democratic country, more than any other, needs for its enrichment, for its growth, for that variation which is life, men by the score, the hundred, the thousand, who have indomitable intellectual and moral initiative. It needs more than that: it needs men by the hundred thousand who will not submit to be put in the wrong, who will not sell their conscience, who will not run with the crowd out of craven fear and in despite of their convictions. And where shall we get such men if not from the colleges, if not from amongst you who know the truth, if you would but follow it? You have sold your birthright when you have sold your independence of moral judgment.

No doubt business looks impersonal, but it is not so. And even if it were so, what release of conscience would that bring us? We judge ourselves singly, die with the flavor of but one career on our palates, are laid away in our graves by neighbors who have known the man, not the corporation of which he formed a part.

And why do I speak only of the end? Do we judge ourselves only on our death beds? Do our neighbors assess us only at our funerals? Is the daily conduct of life not a daily process of judgment, the assessment of satisfaction or deep disappointment? And is not the daily conduct of life a thing wholly of individual contribution? What laws of nature govern our moral lives, except the laws operative in our own wills? Let every man find himself and see to the integrity of his own soul. "Let no man deceive you; let that doeth righteousness is righteous." And you are not to be deceived about yourselves any more than you are to be deceived about other men; only when you do righteous are you righteous. It is a stern code, but it is the only sufficient one; and its stern definiteness makes many things clear.



Harem Women Are Happiest

By MYRIAM HARRY.

I am a believer in the harem, yet my own career is in remarkable contradiction with my theories. That life in the harems of the east places women above all things "protected" and it is woman's true condition and happiest state. Life within the harem possesses, if not liberty and equality, at least fraternity. The servants will at any time when two ladies are conversing take their seats beside them if they are so able to continue any work they have in hand and even offer remarks in conversation.

Yet for a haremist my life has been remarkably full of life and adventure. And yet, such is fate! I, the most restless of women, have married a man the most reposeful in the world, one tethered to a stone! He is a sculptor. Yet I am happy, and for this home life I have determined after the present expedition to give up all thoughts of voyages.

FOUNDING OF QUAKER CITY

TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO BEING CELEBRATED.

Not Since Centennial of 1876 Have Philadelphians Attempted Spectacle So Elaborate.

Philadelphia, Oct. 5.—From out the historical belfry of Independence hall where once the liberty of a new-born nation was proclaimed, there came Sunday the peals of a bell to signal the opening of the most unique and significant civic celebration the country has ever witnessed.

Bells and chimes in all the city churches joined in the bronze-tongued chorus and Philadelphia was aroused at dawn to a realization of the advent of Founders' week, the 225th anniversary of the founding of the city.

Profound services of praise and thanksgiving held in the churches Sunday will be followed Monday and throughout all of the coming week by a succession of pageants which promise to eclipse anything of the kind heretofore attempted.

Not since the famous centennial celebration of 1876 have the citizens of Philadelphia been aroused to such a pitch of enthusiasm. The history of the city, too, is so closely allied with the history of the American people as to give national scope to the commemorative features of the celebration.

The downtown streets Sunday night are thronged with thousands of visitors and the buildings, which by day had been a mass of waving colors, are Sunday night brilliantly outlined in the fire of countless electric bulbs.

The Founders' week celebration as a whole is the most pretentious undertaking this city has ever attempted. The program, which will not be concluded until next Saturday midnight, is crowded with interesting and spectacular events.

The attractions are of the widest possible scope, but all have been arranged with the central idea of showing the progress of the city from its founding nearly a hundred years before the signing of the Declaration of Independence down to the present day.

Thursday has been set apart as naval day, and there are now anchored in the harbor practically every naval vessel in commission on this side of the world.

RACING WHEN A TIRE EXPLODED.

Wrecking the Machine—One Dead and Two Fatally Injured.

New York, Oct. 5.—An imprudent race on the river road near Ft. Lee, N. J., between a 25-horsepower Panhard car, owned by Charles Welschke, and a fast machine which it chased to encounter, resulted Sunday afternoon in death for Mr. Welschke and probable fatal injuries for his wife and friend, Louis Unglich.

Mr. Welschke died from a fractured skull three hours after the accident. His wife and Mr. Unglich, injured in identically the same manner, were still alive in the Englewood hospital Sunday night, but there was little hope for their recovery. Unglich's wife, suffering from scalp wounds and shock, and a French chauffeur, known only as Felix, who had four ribs broken and was injured internally, are also in a critical condition.

The accident occurred because a rear tire on the Panhard car exploded while it was racing at the rate of 45 miles an hour behind the other machine. The loss of the tire caused the car to skid. It shot across the road into the curb, plunged forward until it struck an electric pole, and even then was going so fast that it turned a head-on somersault, the tonneau rising and striking the pole after the front of the machine had struck it, forcing the forward wheels back and underneath.

Mother and Daughter Killed.

Ashland, Pa., Oct. 5.—A terrible automobile accident occurred to a merry chestnut party, residents of Ashland, Sunday morning near Gordon, two miles south of here. A 40-horsepower Rambler, driven by Peter Young, who was accompanied by his wife, a son and a daughter and a nephew, got beyond control, and the machine plunged over an embankment into a cut 30 feet below, turning turtle. Mrs. Young and her 10-year-old daughter were instantly killed. Young, the driver, and his son Peter and the nephew, Charles Clark, are at the Miners' hospital. The injuries of all are considered serious. Young says the steering apparatus failed to work.

Father Killed in Pistol Duel.

Adrian, Ga., Oct. 5.—While eloping with Miss Salite Heasley, aged 18, Jordan Swain was overtaken by the girl's father and in the duel that resulted the latter was killed. Swain had been forbidden by Heasley to visit the latter's daughter. An elopement was then planned by him. After the tragedy the girl and her lover continued their flight and it is supposed that they have been married.

Aged Attorney Burned to Death.

Milton, N. D., Oct. 5.—Col. J. C. Marcy, aged 77 years, at one time one of the most prominent attorneys in the northwest, was burned to death at his home here. The fire was caused by the upsetting of a lamp.

Fatal Gotham Blaze.

New York, Oct. 5.—Fire persons are believed to have been burned to death and several were injured, one fatally, in a fire in a crowded tenement house on Mulberry street, between 1 and 2 o'clock Monday morning.

BOYS AND GIRLS

JENNIE SAVED THE TRAIN.

And She Was Glad She Did Not Go to the Fair.

By Sydney Merryfield, Aged 15.

"Mother, can't I go to with the girls this afternoon? There's to be an excursion to the Millgrove fair, and all the girls are going together. They'll have a fine time. Can't I go, mother?"

Such was the exclamation that 13-year-old Jennie Creek addressed to her mother one September morning. She lived with her parents on a little farm in Indiana, so it was only natural that she had not attended many merry-making such as the Millgrove county fair promised to be. Her parents had never been wealthy, but this year in particular things had gone badly with them. The corn crop had failed and, although they were not reduced to actual poverty, they had to deny themselves many of the pleasures they would otherwise have enjoyed.

Her mother hesitated, drew a deep sigh, and said, slowly: "I'm afraid, Jennie, I cannot let you go. Father just made a payment on the house yesterday, and I haven't the money to spare. I'm sorry, but I'd let you go if we could afford it."

Mrs. Creek's voice was kindly sympathetic but weary, and her face bore traces of sorrow and care. Jennie blinked hard to keep back the tears that threatened to come, but she understood and tried to be brave.

That afternoon she went out in the woods near her father's home, but she did not spend a very pleasant afternoon all by herself and, try as she might, she could not forget her disappointment of the morning. It was getting rather dark when she started



She Rushed Along the Track.

for home. Instead of taking the path that led through the meadow, she decided to return by the railroad tracks, so that she might see the merry excursion party returning from their day at the fair. She ran swiftly on toward the bridge, for she knew the excursion special was nearly due.

But what a smoke and queer burning smell! Had her father lighted a bonfire somewhere? she wondered. Then she stopped aghast. Where was the bridge? "Gone. Burnt away!" she screamed.

A spark from a passing train must have caught the dried wood during the night and wrought the havoc. And the excursion train was rushing blindly on its way to destruction! Jennie's face grew pale as this thought flashed across her mind. There was no time to run and ask what to do—not a moment must be lost. "Some one must give warning, and there's only me," she gasped with a breathless sob, as she scrambled up the steep slope.

Already she could hear through the clear autumnal air the rumble of the distant train as it dashed along with its precious human freight. Tearing off her red flannel shawl and waving it frantically, she rushed along the track toward the fast-advancing train. Face to face with death; she thought nothing of herself, but of the awful fate awaiting the returning excursionists, should her signal not be seen. Far ahead the engineer noticed a speck on the horizon—something red, being waved. Quick as thought he reversed the lever, and only just in time! The train came to a standstill on the very brink of the precipice where the bridge had been!

Always after that, when Jennie wanted to go to an entertainment at Millgrove, she did not have to worry about her railroad fare, for in several ways she received a kind letter from the manager of the railroad, thanking her for her brave deed, and accompanying the letter was a life pass for the use of herself and parents.—First Page Story in Detroit Free Press.

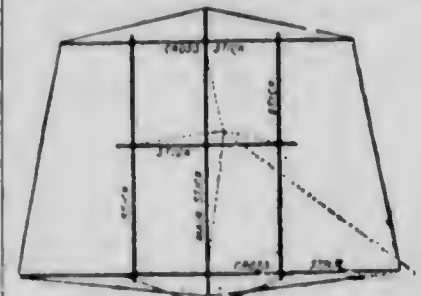
Now the Wireless Telephone.

The wireless telephone is being steadily pushed toward commercial practicability by the inventor. The work of the French naval lieutenants Collin, Jeancie and Mercier and Mr. Lee De Forest of this city, seems already to have opened the ether to wireless converse of an experimental nature, over distances of from 300 to 500 miles, and Mr. Poulsen of Copenhagen has promised a trans-Atlantic wireless telephone soon.—New York Globe.

NEW FORMS OF KITES.

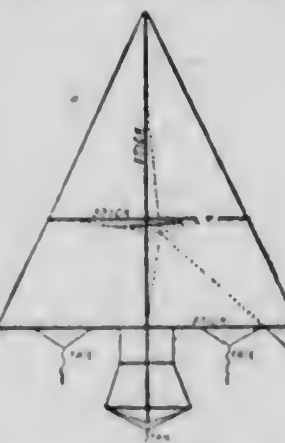
If You Are Handy You May Want to Try Them.

I have always been a great patron in her majesty's domain of Kite-land, and I may say somewhat of an originator, writes Norman Osborne, in Scientific American. I find it the most perfect flyer as well as stayer among all kites. I was the maker and flyer of the sailor kite shown in the drawing. I have made hundreds of kites.



The Sail Kite.

though not all shapes, and shaped this one to meet the fierceness of California winds. Its extreme lightness and elasticity will not withstand strong gusty winds, but for light



Arrow Kite.

zephyrs it is a superb flyer. In my experience it is the finest kite in shape and action of any kind (excepting perhaps the box variety, about which I know very little) I have ever handled. But it is not one easily handled by boys who have little experience in kite flying, as it requires skill and knowledge to guide it.

The arrow kite is something new, and will prove a valued addition to kite-land, as it carries three tails, and will prove a high flyer. Both these kites will require care, both in the making and material.

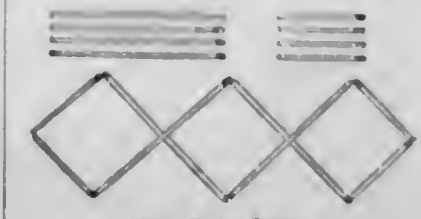
A MATCH TRICK.

How to Form Three Squares with Four Whole and Four Half Matches.

This match trick, although simple when you know how to do it, is not as easy as it appears, and is rather ingenious. The problem is to form three squares with four whole matches and four half matches, using all of them, and not letting them overlap.

The result is arrived at by making two X-shaped crosses which touch one another with the whole matches, and completing a square at each end with the halves.

The whole trick sounds simple, but if tried on some one who has never



How It Is Done.

seen it before it will prove sufficiently difficult to keep them amused for some little time.

Who Said?

Who said: "Be sure you are right, then go ahead?" Who said: "Nothing except a battle lost can be so melancholy as a battle won?" Who said: "I make war on the living, not on the dead?" Who said: "My children, if you lose sight of your colors rally to my white plume?" Who said: "Let me die in my old American uniform in which I have fought my battles. God forgive me for ever putting on any other?"

Neighborly.

A few days after a farmer had sold a pig to a neighbor he chanced to pass the neighbor's place, where he saw their little boy sitting on the edge of the picken watching its new occupant. "How d'ye do, Johnny," said he; "how's your pig to-day?" "Oh, pretty well, thank you," replied the boy. "How are your folks?"

Modern Answer.

"What became of Nineveh?" asked a Sunday school teacher. "It was destroyed," said Johnny, promptly. "And what became of Tyre?" "Punctured."

A Fact.

George—I saw a man crossing the street this morning taking 12 steps at a time! John—My dear George! George—It's a fact. You see, he was carrying a small step-ladder.

A Great Feat.

George—Well, James, as you've put your foot in it at last, I always said you would. James—Put my foot in it? What do you mean? Where have I put my foot? George—In your boot of course, Jimmie dear.

EVANS' SON ACCUSED

HE WILL BE TRIED BY COURT MARTIAL AT MANILA.

CHARGES VERY SERIOUS

Philippine Capital Greets the Atlantic Fleet—Great Water Parade Is Followed by Formal Calls.

Manila.—Lieut. Frank Taylor Evans of the battleship Louisiana and Lieut. Charles Hart of the battleship Georgia, will be tried before a special court-martial board which will assemble on the battleship Wisconsin Monday.

The charges against Lieut. Evans are for being absent from his station while acting as chief of the deck, making profane and disrespectful language to a superior officer and intoxication. The charges against Lieut. Hart are for "conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman."

Lieut. Evans denies the charge of intoxication and says that he will offer the testimony of a number of witnesses to prove that he has been sober and quite fit for duty.

Rear Admiral Saxon Schroeder of the battleship Wisconsin will act as president of the court.

Lieut. Frank Taylor Evans, is the son of Admiral Hobbey Evans, who took the battleship fleet from Hampton Roads to the Pacific coast.

Midshipman Richard Hearnard of the battleship Louisiana was tried before a court-martial board at Albany, Australia, and the sentence was dismissed from the service. Hearnard was found guilty of being under the influence of liquor while on parade in Melbourne.

Midshipman Edward H. Connor of the battleship Minnesota will be tried on the charge of being under the influence of liquor while at Albany, Australia. Capt. Hugo Osterhaus of the battleship Connecticut noted as president of the court which sentenced Midshipman Hearnard.

Fleet in Double Column

Fresh from a triumphant reception in Australian ports and with their cruises around the world twofold accomplished, the 16 battleships of the American fleet, which started from Hampton Roads last December, were anchored in double column Saturday off the breakwater close to the Luneta, whence a splendid view of the warships was obtainable Friday night.

After the fleet had come to anchor, thousands of residents of the islands crowded every available spot commanding a view of the anchorage and the general air of expectancy and excitement added to the eager interest that has attended the fleet's coming.

Noisy Welcome for Fleet

Thousands of persons Saturday thronged the Luneta, or public square, which was brilliantly illuminated. A band concert with a spirited program and selections by the huge corps of the Ninth cavalry were features of the entertainment provided for the crowds. From the harbor the long line of lights, marking the berths of the warships, twinkled in response to the blaze of electric illumination on shore, and as it grew later the buzz and hum of clattering crowds settled into the stillness of the tropical night.

There were no exchanges of formal calls with the shore until Saturday. After the water parade in the morning, in which all Manila participated, Gov. Smith called upon Admiral Sperry, who later landed and returned the call, also paying his respects to Maj. Gen. Weston, commanding the troops stationed in Manila.

Rear Admiral Sperry has finally decided not to land any men here and to maintain a "practical quarantine" of the ships during their stay. The officers will be allowed brief shore liberty under close restrictions.

Lively Day in Pittsburgh

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Over a score of men, women and children were injured, some of them so painfully that treatment at the various hospitals was necessary, during the great historical and industrial pageant Thursday in celebration of Pittsburgh's sesquicentennial anniversary. It is estimated that over 300,000 persons lined the route of the parade. At night the streets of the city were crowded with gay masqueraders.

Minnesota Town Burned

St. Cloud, Minn.—Clond, the county seat of Benson county, Minn., a village of 1,000 people, was practically destroyed by fire. The place has little fire protection, only a gasoline engine. Owing to strong winds, the fire spread rapidly. St. Cloud was appealed to for aid, but could do nothing. The loss is estimated at \$75,000.

Cloudburst Drowns Eight

Manila.—A belated official telegram has just been received here which reports that a cloudburst struck the penal colony at Iwahig and that eight persons were drowned, including Harold MacKnight, the superintendent of the farm.

Boat Sunk to Extinguish Fire

Mobile, Ala.—Fire broke out at two o'clock Friday afternoon in the after hold of the Mallory line steamer Hilo Grande, loading at her docks, and it was necessary to flood the after hold to extinguish the flames. The Hilo Grande sank stern down.

Commander Bernadou Dies

Washington.—Commander John B. Bernadou, American naval attaché of the embassy at Rome and Vienna, died at the naval hospital in New York city Friday.

REYNOLDS ELECTED HEAD

CHICAGOAN MADE PRESIDENT BY BANKERS AT DENVER.

Proposition to Establish Postal Savings Banks Condemned in Resolutions Adopted by Financiers.

Denver, Col.—The thirty-fourth annual convention of the American Bankers' association came to an end Thursday afternoon with the election of George M. Reynolds of Chicago, president, and Lewis E. Pierson of New York, first vice-president.

Thirty-eight new members were announced and a vice-president representing each of the states having representatives in the association was named.

The convention also placed itself squarely on record as against both the proposition to guarantee bank deposits and that to establish postal savings banks.

A lively discussion occurred over the report of the federal legislative committee opposing these plans. The resolution offered by the committee, however, contained a condemnation of the guarantee law only, making no mention of the postal savings banks. A fight led by Clinton R. Breckenridge of Arkansas was made to include condemnation of postal savings banks in the same resolutions.

An amendment to the resolution was offered substituting the words "It is a delusion that the tax upon the strong will prevent the failure of the weak," for section 5 as reported, which read: "It unjustly weakens the strong and unfairly strengthens the weak banks."

The amendment was adopted and the report of the committee with its resolution was then carried without a dissenting voice.

Mr. Breckenridge then offered the following resolution, which was also adopted with only two or three dissenting votes:

"That the American banking association condemn as unwise and harmful all proposals to establish postal savings banks."

Nearly two hours were consumed with the reports of vice-presidents from the several states, the consensus of which was that the effects of the recent panic are rapidly passing away throughout the country.

FUTILE ATTEMPT TO ROB BANK.

Yeggmens Use Dynamite in Cogswell, N. D., and Then Flee.

Cogswell, N. D.—Citizens, aroused at 1:15 a. m. Wednesday by three distinct explosions, poured out from their homes to find that yeggmens had blown off the front door of the safe in the Sargent County State bank, but had fled before they secured any loot. The robbers stole a hauler at Nicholson on the Soo road and came there upon it. They transferred the car to the Milwaukee line and used it to make their escape. They abandoned the car near Newark, S. D., and attempted to conceal it in a cornfield. The authorities have sent to Bismarck for hounds to track the fugitives and posers are out after them.

MICHIGAN OFFICIALS OUSTED.

Collector and Special Agent at Port Huron Removed.

Washington.—As the result of a report made by the civil service commission, President Roosevelt late Friday removed Lincoln Avery, collector of the port at Port Huron, Mich., and also directed the removal of Charles R. Dalley, special agent of the treasury at that place. The civil service commission found proof of charges of serious violations of the rules and regulations in regard to campaign assessments, which also involved, on the part of Special Agent Dalley, "pernicious activity in politics."

Big Strike Has Collapsed

Winnipeg, Man.—Indications are that the Canadian Pacific railroad mechanics' strike has collapsed. Heli Hardy, who has been conducting the strike from Montreal, arrived in this city Tuesday to confer with Vice-President Whyte, and if possible arrange for the men to be taken back. It is understood that a message was received from the International Labor Federation at Washington advising the men to approach the company immediately with a view to going back.

Can't Take Liquor from Depot.

Lawton, Okla.—It is a violation of the prohibition law for a transfer man or any other person to convey liquor from the railroad depot. Liquor shipped from without the state ceases to be interstate commerce after it leaves the carrier's hands. This is the opinion of Judge J. H. Wolverton of the county court, announced in a liquor case here Wednesday.

Powder House Blows Up.

Spencer, N. C.—Two lives were lost and 20 or more persons were injured in Spencer Thursday night by the explosion of a powder storage house on the yards of the Southern Railway Company, and most of the buildings near by were damaged by the shock and the fire which followed.

Georgian Dies on Shipboard

Tokyo.—H. P. Smart of Savannah, Ga., died September 24 on board the steamer Mongolian, while en route to this city to visit his daughter, the wife of Dr. Piehr, secretary of the German embassy. Mr. Smart's death was due to double pneumonia.

Fatal Runaway Accident.

St. Louis.—Mrs. C. H. Shea of Hamilton, Ont., and her husband were injured, the former probably fatally, in a runaway accident near Florissant Friday.

THE PARAMOUNT PROBLEM.



MORE COULD CASE BRIBERY

HOTEL EMPLOYE TOLD PRIEST OF BEING OFFERED \$2,000.

Wife Submits Affidavit Defending Herself Against Charge of Drunkenness Made by Husband.

New York.—That \$2,000 had been offered an employe of the Hotel St. Regis to give false testimony against Mrs. Howard Gould was the substance of an affidavit, purporting to have been made by Rev. Father Joseph J. Murray, which was presented to Justice Giegerich in the supreme court Friday.

The case came up before the justice on a motion to strike out certain allegations in Mrs. Gould's complaint in her suit for a separation from her husband, as scandalous and irrelevant. Mrs. Gould's counsel opposed the motion and presented several affidavits in which it was charged that certain witnesses had been hired to testify in favor of Mr. Gould. The affidavit of Father Murray was one of the papers presented. It declares that Michael H. Duddy had told the priest that while he was employed at the Hotel St. Regis where Mrs. Gould lived, a detective went to him with the proposition that he "give a proper report of Mrs. Gould's comings and goings at the hotel, the amount of wine she drank and the names of her visitors, notably those of them that were men."

Another affidavit, made by Maurice Molloy, alleges that Molloy was under contract, while custodian of Castle Gould at Port Washington, to treat Mrs. Gould in a contemptuous fashion. The lawyer for Mrs. Gould recited how it was alleged that Molloy had gone into the house, sat on divans and puffed cigarette smoke in Mrs. Gould's face when she ordered him out of the house. An affidavit submitted by Mrs. Gould in reply to allegations of her husband that she is addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, says: "When living in the country and spending most of my time in the open air, I have drunk a cocktail on sitting down to business, and generally in a glass of white wine with luncheon. At dinner, whenever I felt like it, I drank a cocktail and a glass of champagne. We were always accustomed to have wine served at these meals, but that was the extent of my drinking."

An affidavit submitted by Mrs. Gould in reply to allegations of her husband that she is addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, says: "When living in the country and spending most of my time in the open air, I have drunk a cocktail on sitting down to business, and generally in a glass of white wine with luncheon. At dinner, whenever I felt like it, I drank a cocktail and a glass of champagne. We were always accustomed to have wine served at these meals, but that was the extent of my drinking."

DAVIS HELD FOR MURDER.

Suspect in Rustin Case Released on \$10,000 Bail.

Omaha, Neb.—Following a five-days' legal battle before Police Judge Crawford, Charles Edward Davis was bound over to the district court Tuesday to answer the charge of murder in the first degree for the killing of Dr. Frederick Rustin on the morning of September 2. Bail was fixed at \$10,000, which was promptly furnished by two brothers of the defendant, and the accused man was permitted to go, although he will remain in charge of a guard which has been retained by the Davis family.

Carload of Abandoned Children.

St. Paul, Minn.—A carload of 60 bright-looking boys and girls from New York reached St. Paul Wednesday. The unusual consignment was made up of children who had been deserted by their parents and had been sheltered in the founding hospital of the metropolis. They are being taken to the Dakotas, where homes have been found for them among the farmers. On their arrival here about 35 of the children were transferred to a Soo line coach to be taken to points along that road in North Dakota.

Nebraska Bank Robbed.

Fairfield, Neb.—The State bank at Dewese was dynamited and robbed early Friday. All the cash, about \$2,500, was taken. Tools were taken from a railroad tool-house to make an opening through the brick walls of the vault, after which the steel safe was blown open. The number of the bandits and their way of coming and going is entirely unknown.

Big Blaze at Winthrop Beach.

Boaton.—A brisk fire broke out in the summer colony at Winthrop beach at 11:30 o'clock Friday night. Crest Hill, a summer hotel accommodating 75 guests, and the Ocean house were soon in flames, and a large number of cottages near by were threatened.

Illinois Banker Is Indicted.

Peoria, Ill.—James W. Quillen, owner of a private bank at Peoria, Ill., was indicted Friday on ten counts for receiving deposits after he knew the bank was insolvent.

Round About the State

What Is Going On in Different Sections of Kentucky.

DEATH RIDES WITH AUTO PARTY

When Machine Hits Street Car—Four Were Injured.

Louisville, Ky.—Miss Katherine Horde, member of a prominent family, was almost instantly killed; Robert Payne, a young society man, was crippled, perhaps permanently, and four other persons were more or less severely bruised when an automobile collided with a street car at 28th street and Broadway.

The automobile was the property of Dr. Raymond Minor, who was out for a spin with a party of friends.

Besides the host and Miss Horde and Mr. Payne, the other guests were Miss Edna Harris and Miss Ida Edelman. They and the chauffeur also were severely bruised.

NOT LEGALLY CITIZENS

Are Many in Kentucky Who Have Naturalization Papers.

Louisville, Ky.—Many residents of Kentucky bearing naturalization papers are not legally accredited citizens of the United States, according to a decision of Federal Judge Walter Evans. He was passing on the application for naturalization of J. A. Hinebeck of Paducah. These papers were not signed by the applicant, but by the lawyer in the case. Judge Evans remarked that since 1906 by an act of congress county judges had no more right to naturalize foreigners than any other citizens. He said that Kentucky judges seemed never to have heard of that act.

Vicious Jack Attacks Farmer.

St. Sterling, Ky.—J. Ernest Henry, a farmer of the Aarons Run neighborhood, is in a serious condition at his home as a result of an attack on him by a vicious jack which he was handling. Without warning the jack grabbed Mr. Henry's arm in his teeth and tore the flesh from the bone between the elbow and hand, badly lacerating the arm. Henry's condition is serious as blood poison is feared. The jack had always been considered harmless.

Forest Survey Completed.

Frankfort, Ky.—With the exception of three counties the government experts who have been making a survey of timber and forest lands have completed their work. Commissioner Franklin received their report and they left for Western Kentucky to make a survey of the coal fields in three counties. The report will cover the forest survey of Fleming, Robertson, Rowan, Bath, Menifee, Wolfe, Powell, Estill and Jackson counties.

Jury Sustains Will.

New Castle, Ky.—After a contest of nearly three days in Henry circuit court a jury brought in a verdict sustaining the will of Frank J. Butcher, who had bequeathed an estate of several thousand dollars to his wife, formerly Miss Kate O'Connell, who survives without children. The contestants were Clarence Demaree and wife, the latter a sister of the testator.

Big Blaze at Paducah.

Paducah, Ky.—Fire which started in the Model store at Benton destroyed \$50,000 worth of property. The heaviest losers were the Model Store Co., \$25,000; S. L. Palmer, buildings, \$10,000; J. W. McKinney, undertaking establishment, \$1,500; Vaughan Bros., livery stable, \$2,000. There was two-thirds insurance. The fire was caused by the explosion of a gasoline lamp.

Willson Appoints Shearer.

Covington, Ky.—Gov. Augustus E. Willson appointed P. H. Shearer, of Erlanger, as a justice of the peace, to succeed T. J. Childress, who died suddenly about six weeks ago. Mr. Shearer was formerly a letter carrier of Covington, and is the father of Capt. Shearer, now in the Philippine Islands.

Famous Spring Goes Dry.

Lexington, Ky.—As a result of the drought the famous Bryan Station spring has gone dry for the first time in history. It was from this spring that the courageous women, headed by Jennie Suggett Johnson, brought water to their besieged husbands in the Bryan Station fort 126 years ago.

Blind Man's Goods Attached.

London, Ky.—A Baltimore clothing concern attached a quantity of goods of the stock of the People's Store Co., an incorporated concern doing general merchandising business here. The attached concern is operated by a blind man giving his name as M. Sharp Davis.

Tobacco Barn Burns.

Frankfort, Ky.—The large tobacco and hay barn on the farm of Mrs. Ellen Moore in Woodford county, was burned, and it is strongly suspected that the fire was of incendiary origin. The barn contained about 150 tons of hay and a small amount of tobacco.

Falls Nearly 300 Feet.

Lexington, Ky.—An unknown passenger on the Louisville Southern railway train from Lawrenceburg to Lexington jumped from the train while it was passing over a high bridge. He fell 285 feet to the water.

Dr. G. W. Whitney Succumbs.

Lexington, Ky.—Dr. John W. Whitney, 79, died in St. Joseph's hospital of heart failure. Dr. Whitney was a graduate of Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, and had practiced in Lexington 54 years. He was well known.

WORK FOR CANNON'S DEFEAT.

Bitter Attack on Speaker Met With Applause by Temperance Workers.

Owensboro, Ky.—That the speaker of the house of representatives shall no longer rule this nation as a czar was the declaration of Rev. J. W. West, of Louisville, who spoke at the temperance session of the Louisville conference of the Methodist Episcopal church south. When the speaker declared that the power of Christian citizenship will be used to defeat Joe Cannon, there was applause in different parts of the large auditorium.

"A man like Cannon is a disgrace to the American people and unfit to preside over any decent body," declared Mr. West. "But the war is on against him. It is made certain by the determination of honest citizenship that he shall no longer rule as the czar of the house of representatives."

Mr. West is superintendent of the Kentucky anti-saloon league.

WARRANTS OF PUBLIC TREASURY

Unpaid in State Because of Expense of Fighting Night Riding.

Frankfort, Ky.—Although Gov. Willson has been in office but 10 months, he has spent more money for troops than former Gov. Beckham did the eight years preceding.

The pay rolls of the soldiers during Gov. Willson's term so far have amounted to \$106,000, while Beckham spent in eight years \$91,387. This sum includes the expense the state was put to during the Hargis trials.

The state is borrowing heavily from the school fund to keep up the general expense fund. There will be enough money in the treasury to pay off the county teachers, but that call will deplete the treasury. Outstanding warrants amount to \$125,000.

Must Pay Pro Rata.

Louisville, Ky.—An order was entered in the federal court here by Judge Walter Evans that T. A. Peddley, receiver of the Owensboro Savings Bank and Trust Co., collect the amount of liability of the bank pro rata from each stockholder. Suit had been brought asking that the stockholders be held liable personally and a demurrer on their part was overruled by Judge Evans.

Adjudged Solvent.

Louisville, Ky.—Federal Judge Walter Evans declared the Kentucky Teal Mining Co., incorporated in Oklahoma and with offices in Union county, solvent, and he refused to appoint a receiver. Suit for one had been brought by H. J. Muelhauser, of Cleveland, on the ground of irregularity and fraud. Judge Evans held that there was nothing to connect the present officers with irregularity.

Veterans Elect State Officers.

Louisville, Ky.—Officers for the ensuing year were elected by the State Veterans of the Confederacy. T. P. Johnson, of Lexington; Col. James Rogers, of Bourbon county, and Capt. W. J. Stone, of Lyon county, were elected brigadier commanders, and Col. Bennett H. Young, of this city, was elected brigadier division commander for the state.

Postmaster Ends His Life.

Covington, Ky.—Charged with embezzlement, Postmaster James H. Ford, 50, blew out his brains with a pistol in the corridor of the post office in Benton, Ky. He leaves a widow and children. The shortage in the office is placed at about \$300.

Prominent Attorney Dies.

Louisville, Ky.—Lauder Cobb Woolfolk, 65, former county attorney of Jefferson, died suddenly at the home of his brother-in-law, Rev. John Rule, at Goshe, Ky., 12 miles from Louisville. Woolfolk was one of the most prominent members of the Kentucky bar.

To Meet in November.

Frankfort, Ky.—State Librarian Frank K. Kavanaugh received notice from President William F. Yust, of the Kentucky Library Association, that the association will hold its annual meeting in Frankfort on November 12 and 13 next.

Escaped in His Night Gown.

Paducah, Ky.—Twenty night riders called at the home of Clifton Osburn, a farmer, in Lyon county, in the night, supposedly to whip him, but Osburn escaped in his underclothes through a rear window and went to the camp of the soldiers six miles away.

Minister and Wife Drowned.

Springfield, Ky.—Rev. F. M. Hill, of Perryville, a Methodist minister, and his wife were drowned in Chaplin river. They started to ford the stream, when the horse became unmanageable, overturning the buggy. The couple had been married a week.

Church and Hall Burn.

Winchester, Ky.—The church and hall of the Elkin Masoule lodge, at Elkin, this county, were burned with all their contents. Loss \$1,200, with \$500 insurance. The origin of the blaze is not known.

Bank Takes New Name.

Louisville, Ky.—The Continental National bank, succeeding the Western National bank, opened here with a capital of \$200,000 and a surplus of \$40,000. W. H. Netherland, president, and the old officers remain.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The same is set for publication not as an endorsement of good faith.

STILL COMING!

Many Students Enter Berea Each Week. Special Help for Late-Comers.

Fifteen or twenty new students entered the various departments of Berea College last week, putting the total number far ahead of any previous fall term. Special arrangements are made to help these late comers. Secretary Gamble expects fully a hundred more in the next three weeks, and they will get in "a heap" of good work before the end of the time.

CHAPMAN AND ALEXANDER.

The greatest Gospel Preacher and the greatest Gospel Singer, will be in Berea two days, Wednesday and Thursday, October 21 and 22.

All Christian Workers, and everybody else, earnestly invited to come and share the blessings. They visit only Berea and Louisville in this state. The College offers free entertainment to all ministers of the Gospel, and others can find lodging at very small cost.

JACKSON COUNTY.

ANNOUNCEMENT - FOR COUNTY JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce J. W. Mullins of Egypt, Ky., a candidate for County Judge of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican party.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are authorized to announce S. S. Wolfe of Mauldin, Ky., a candidate for Assessor of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican party.

McKEE.

McKee, Sept. 28.—Circuit Court adjourned last Thursday. Two sentences were given: Isaac Harrison for one year for breaking jail and James Baldwin two years for malicious cutting and wounding. Sheriff Lathrop started to Frankfort with the prisoners yesterday morning. The Grand Jury returned 54 True Bills, 23 of which are felony charges. There are more charges of felony on the docket than ever before at one time in the history of the county. The noted land case of Smith Kelly and others against A. J. Shepherd resulted in a verdict for Shepherd.—Dr. J. D. Hays and Miss Dora Sparks were married last Thursday evening.—The Sunday school convention held here last Sunday was well attended. Mr. Vaughn, the State worker, gave a very interesting lecture at each session. At his evening lecture at the Academy building, he held his audience spell bound for almost an hour.—The editor of The Citizen stayed over night here last Friday, and took supper with Mrs. Messler. We are always glad to see Mr. Frost.—The Teacher's Association for Division No. 2 will be held at Mt. Gilead school house next Saturday.—There will be a Sunday school picnic held in Mrs. Hight's upper bottom next Saturday.

GREENHALL.

Greenhall, Sept. 28.—Howard Brennan of Richmond, Ky., was in Jackson County this week on business.—J. P. Wilson has bought a new sewing machine.—Clifton Wilson is getting ready to enter Berea College.—Many of the Jackson County people were disappointed by not meeting Judge H. C. Fawcett at this term of McKee Court.—Silas Flannery and Joseph Minter are gone to Leslie Co., fishing.—We hear Zach Whicker has gone to Ohio on a visit.—Mrs. Julia Conch is very ill.—Luther Bishop and wife are visiting in Clay Co. this week.—Bud Thomas is hauling ties for Jas. B. Hall.—Ed Minter is working at the Hall State mill.—Mrs. T. A. Creech is attending the Association this week at the Wrens in Clay County.—Abe Tackett has bought a new sewing machine.—M. T. Robinson is drilling a well.—B. L. Lee is able to be out again, but his broken arm is yet in bad shape.—R. E. Evans is making sorghum.—J. D. Merson has bought twenty-six thousand feet of lumber for his new dwelling and has it all now on the yard.—Jesse Halbrook sold to the Jackson Bargain Store two watermelons that weighed 55 lbs.—Miss Rebecca Thrift who has been in Hamilton, Ohio, for a few years is visiting at Island City.—W. B. Pierson and J. P. Wilson are getting up two loads of potatoes to haul to the Bentleyville market.—Mr. and Mrs. James D. Pierson and Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Pierson visited the Mount Gilead Singing school and found the classes well arranged and

doing good work.—Major Pierson is visiting his parents this week, but will return to Berea soon.

MILLEDGE.

Ethel, Sept. 28.—People are very busy making sorghum.—Several people of this place attended the Odd Fellow's march at Burnias Springs Saturday and reported a nice time.—Mrs. Louisa Tineher is back at her daughter's, Mrs. Martha Rices.—Mrs. Polly Canins visited Mr. and Mrs. Arch Marcum Saturday night.—Miss Mary Frye was the guest of Mrs. Marion Smith Saturday night and Sunday.—Mr. I. S. Messer and family visited Mr. Wm. Messer Sunday.—Mr. Burnett Bingham is planning to go to Breathitt County canvassing for Wm. Carter.—Mr. George Tineher passed through here yesterday.—Mr. Stephen Rice and wife visited U. S. G. Rice's a few days last week.—Mr. Nute Smith passed thru here Monday.—Miss Ida Allen was the guest of Daisy Marcum Sunday.—Mrs. Mollie Bell of Owsley County visited her mother Mrs. P. J. Metcalf Saturday and Sunday.—The logging men of this place are very busy hauling logs before the roads get bad.—Born to the wife of Enoch Banks a boy.—Mrs. Sallie Rice's baby is very sick.—Mr. C. C. Frye of Bell County has been visiting friends and relatives in this part. Mr. Frye bought a farm near Ansville and will move to it soon.—Mr. U. S. Rice is in Manchester on business.—Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Berry and family and his brother of Itoekcastle County visited her relatives near Ethel a few days ago.—Mr. J. Q. Rice is improving.—Mr. Jas. Bowman is in London this week.—Miss Mary J. Smith who has been sick so long is slowly improving.—Mary and Henry Rice attended church at Mt. Olive Thursday night.

TYNER.

Tyner, Sept. 28.—Miss Claud Hamilton visited Miss Zoe Moore Sunday night.—The Welchburg boys defeated the Ansville boys Saturday.—Messrs. Chester and Everett and Miss Nora Jones visited Mrs. Lillie Nantz Saturday night.—Mr. Sam Davis called at Jim Hamilton's Sunday evening on business.—Mr. Harry Moore made a flying trip to Pigeon Roost Sunday.—The slaying at Mauldin is progressing nicely with G. W. Miller as teacher.—Sunday is the last day of singing at Gray Hawk.—Mr. G. E. Moore and Mr. L. M. Moore made a business trip to Manchester yesterday.—Mr. and Mrs. John Moore visited Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Goodman yesterday.—Mr. and Mrs. Will Jones visited Mr. and Mrs. Walker Reynolds Saturday.—Miss Maude Moore is expecting to have a big bean hulling Friday night.

HURLEY.

Hurley, Sept. 21.—Mrs. Pearlie Gabbard died of consumption Sept. 16 at the home of her father-in-law, Mr. John Gabbard, Sr. She was a member of Birchlick church. She leaves a husband and two children, and a host of friends to mourn her death.—There was a singing at this place last Thursday night.—Mrs. Letha J. Lake was thrown by a horse and hurt very badly, but is now improving.—Mr. and Mrs. Jake Gabbard expect to start to Illinois next Sunday night.

ANNVILLE.

Annsville, Oct. 5.—Several from this place attended the funeral of Mrs. Gohd Elmhurst of Moore's Creek last Sunday.—Mrs. Nancy Morris and daughter Martha visited Medadame E. Pennington and John Medlock last week.—Mr. Jeff Combs and wife of Hazard are visiting relatives in this county for several days.—Miss Mattie Medlock went to McWhorter today on a business trip.—Miss Neel visited Miss Sarah Johnson of Moore's Creek yesterday.—Mr. R. A. Johnson was home from Gray Hawk yesterday where he is teaching a very successful school.—The Rev. Jas. Lunsford candidate for County Judge held an interesting series of meetings at Conway last week.—Several from Welchburg came down last Saturday and saw the ball game between that nine and Annsville in which the Annsville boys were victorious by a score of 32 to 7.—We have had several killing frosts recently.—Mrs. Polly J. Combs and children of Letcher County are visiting this week at the home of her mother's Mrs. Lillian Rank.

ISAACS.

Isaacs, Oct. 5.—Mrs. Telitha Swinford of Berea, has been visiting relatives near this place the past two weeks.—Mrs. M. J. Flinchum's funeral was preached at Moore's Creek graveyard yesterday by Rev. G. P. Hacker.—The funeral of the infant child of Mr. John D. Riley will be preached at Green Hill church Nov. 8.—Miss

Sarah Watson, who is teaching school near Loan, Ky., visited home folks Oct. 2nd, 3rd and 4th, after an absence of eight weeks.—Dr. G. W. Cook set a birthday dinner Sept. 30, at which many relatives and friends were present. Mr. Cook was 81 years old.—We are needing rain very badly. Water for stock is becoming very scarce.—Mr. R. A. Dyche of London, Ky., visited friends near this place yesterday.—Mr. Wm. Truett, Sr., has moved back to his old home.

MILLEDGE.

Mildred, Oct. 5.—Sorghum making is all the go at present.—There was two burials at the Mauldin cemetery Sunday, Mrs. Warren and Mrs. Short. Funeral services were conducted by the Rev. D. S. Smith, and Messrs. G. W. Davis and J. G. Holcomb of Nathaeton, Ky.—Mr. Elias Moore traded a milk cow for a horse and got a bridle to boot.—F. L. Jones made a flying trip to Mauldin Sunday.—Messrs. J. J. Dunsiga, F. L. Jones and J. G. Morris attended church at Blooming Grove Saturday night.—A series of meetings conducted by the Rev. Lunsford, of Horse Lick closed at Conway Sunday with two additions to the church.—Dillard Dunigan of Indiana was visiting his uncle a few days last month.—Misses Lillian and Beatrice Morris of Olin, are visiting their grandmother this week at Mildred.—Harvey Moore attend church at Blooming Grove Sunday.—Mr. Wilson Strong of Pulaski County has moved to the Wm. Dunagan property known as the old Patton place.—James H. Moore has returned from Manchester where he has been with his new show.

GRAY HAWK.

Gray Hawk, Oct. 3.—We are having some nice frosts for the last few days and the boys are hustling to get cane and fodder saved.—J. F. Hays has sold his interest of the McComar mill to his brother, G. T. Hays.—Mrs. Jno. Sadilla is slowly improving.—Mr. Neal Adkins and family have moved back to his old place on Dry Ridge from Berea.—Whooping cough seems to be all the go in Gray Hawk.—Our school is progressing nicely with a good attendance.—Robert Johnson is teacher.—Wm. Parrett made a business call at R. P. Welch's Oct. 1st.—J. E. Tineher and family are fixing to haul and raft ties and getting ready for the winter tides.—Mrs. Fountain Fox has nearly recovered.—L. J. Robertson and brothers are hauling coal from the Adkins mines this week.

PEOPLES.

Peoples, Sept. 27.—School is progressing nicely.—Drummers W. M. Isaacs and Jas. Short passed thru here Monday.—Miss Lucy Ball visited Mrs. Alice Nelson of Victory Sunday.—Mr. Elins Carpenter of Daago visited friends here Saturday and Sunday.—Quite a number of young folks of this place attended church at Mt. Zion Sunday.—Miss Lillie Wilson of Iowa is staying with her aunt, Mrs. Davidson this week.—Misses Alice and Mattie Baker visited their sister, Mrs. Mary King near Ansville Sunday and attended church at Friendship.—There was preaching at Bob Nichols Sunday by the Rev. Henry Lewis with quite a large crowd in attendance.—Mr. Jno. Baker of this place attended the association on Surgeon Thursday, Friday and Saturday and returned home Monday.—Naoma, the little daughter of J. H. Lucas died the 25th after an illness of only a few days. We extend our deepest sympathy to the bereaved family.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

ROBINET.

Robinet, Oct. 3.—Mary and Etile Dougherty left here Sept. 26 for Berea to enter the fall term in Berea College.—Susie Lake of Loan was on Dry Fork purchasing merchandise Sept. 26.—Eliza Witt and Albert Carpenter were the guests of Mrs. Alvin Carpenter last Sunday and Saturday.—Miss Bettie Ledbetter is planning to stay with Celia Carpenter till the Medlock school is out.—Miss Sook Lake is taking organ lessons under Dugan Cruise.—Harrison Howies' fine horse fell dead while he was riding it and as he jumped to make his escape he sprained his ankle badly, but is now getting along nicely.—Preston Sexton, who has had throat trouble is some better.—Leonard Martin is holding a stiff neck on account of a crick.—Abe Griffin, Sr., gave the young folks a party Friday night.—Cleveland Hall and Nat Hodge were the guests of Millard Drew Saturday night and Sunday.—Sid Martin attended Sunday school at Bethel Sunday.—On Saturday, Oct. 24th Elvin Roberts will have a fine beef cow shot for everybody. Come and bring some one with you.—Jack frost visited us here Sept. 29th and has put everybody in a rush with his fodder saving and sorghum making.

BOONE.

Boone, Oct. 3.—Mr. J. H. Lambert insured his dwelling house for \$2,000

and his store for \$1,000 a few days ago.—Mrs. Joe Wren visited Mrs. Nora Wren last Sunday.—Mr. George Wren purchased a nice milk cow from Mr. J. H. Lambert a few days ago.—A. D. Levett is doing some work for Mr. T. S. Wren.—The Rev. C. S. Wilson organized a Sunday school at Macedonia church last Sunday with A. D. Knuchles as superintendent.—Our Sunday school at this place is progressing nicely with S. M. McClure as superintendent.—Next Saturday and Sunday are regular meeting days at Fairview. Everybody is cordially invited to attend.—Mrs. Daisy Lambert was the guest of Mrs. Geo. Wren last Sunday.

ROCKFORD.

Rockford, Oct. 5.—Born to the wife of M. B. McGuire a fine boy, his name is Louis Davis.—J. W. Todd lost a fine young mare last week.—The meeting at Macedonia closed Sunday night with one addition.—Died Oct. 2nd Hubert, the little three year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Martin.—We are having nice weather now but very dry.—Bro. Bryant is working on a flue for Mr. J. C. Ginn.—There was a big birthday dinner at T. C. Viars the 3rd, it being his sixty-sixth birthday.—Willie Stephens made a business trip to Wallaeton last Saturday.

GATLEY.

Gatley, Oct. 6.—Quite a crowd attended the Laurel River Association held with the Hawk Creek church near Hazel Patch.—Fred, the little son of J. C. Kelley has been quite sick for the past week but is improving.—Isaac Carpenter and Mollie Pace were quietly married at the home of the bride last Thursday eve.—J. C. Bullock officiating.—Ella Pace is visiting friends in Richmond.—S. E. Kelley, wife, children and mother returned a few days ago from an extended visit with relatives in Clay County.—The Rev. D. Parker went to Orlando Monday to help in a series of meetings.—Mary A. Mullins is visiting in Mt. Vernon this week.—Wixie Durham of White Oak was visiting Mrs. F. M. Ponder Monday.—Mr. and Mrs. Moss Mullins of Livingston were visiting Mrs. Martha Mullins Sunday and Monday.—W. R. Bullock was with home folks Saturday and Sunday. He is an employee of the L. & N. R. R.—Jack Frederick of Jellico has moved to this part.—Fodder pulling and sorghum making are about over as the frosty mornings have about completed the work.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

ISLAND CITY.

Island City, Oct. 2.—Dry weather still continues and stock water is almost all gone.—The protracted meeting at Oak Grove is progressing nicely with large crowds every night. The meetings are conducted by the Rev. Hugh Crank of Okla.—John Glyn of Clay County has sold his entire property and is ready to start to Kelleyville, Okla.—W. J. Gentry made a flying trip to Manchester Monday.—The editor of The Citizen was on Island Creek Wednesday.—Circuit Court is in session this week at Manchester.—H. T. McGregor killed a wild duck in Island Creek one day this week.—Ray, the little son of J. T. Gentry, who has been sick for the past week is better.

TRAVELLERS REST.

Travelers Rest, Oct. 2.—A nice drove of cattle passed thru here Friday enroute to the Richmond markets.—The Baptist Association held at Moore's school house Sept. 25-27, was a success. The toothsome dinner served each day on the grounds speak well for the good housewives of this vicinity.—Mr. and Mrs. Bob Botner renewed their old acquaintances here Monday night.—Mr. Trig Brandenburg of Buck Creek was married to Miss Abby Isaacs Thursday.—Joe Baldwin gave an interesting address at the school house Thursday in the interest of the Democratic party.—Born to the wife of Harrison Tackett a fine girl baby Oct. 1st.—Miss Mary Baker, who is teaching at Leighton, Lee County was visiting home folks Saturday and Sunday.

VINCENT.

Vincent, Oct. 2.—Jack frost has come and much late corn he has sampled.—Mr. Fred McFarly of Langnow, Laurel County was the guest of W. H. Venable from last Friday over until Monday.—Mr. H. H. Malious was over at Booneville Thursday to hear Judge Lear speak.—J. B. Scott has sold his farm to Brice Burras and has bought out Isaac Botner near Vincent.—T. B. Venable is off in the fruit business again.—Drummer H. W. Hubbard of London was at Vincent Wednesday and visited the school of your correspondent.—G. W. Bowman of Heidelberg is the guest of his brother Brown at present.—Mr. G. W. Garrett and wife of South Booneville were the guests of W. H. Venable Saturday night.—Uncle William Brandenburg of Miller's Creek has been visiting friends and relatives in and around Vincent for the past week.—D. H. Wilson, our Co-

The Modern Newspaper

(The object of this series of articles is not primarily to get subscribers for THE CITIZEN, but to show our readers the advantages they can derive from newspapers. We will leave it to each one whether THE CITIZEN is or is not, the best for him.)

I. Papers Valuable to All

It is a common saying that no agency of modern progress is more important than the newspaper. The beginning of modern civilization is dated from the invention of the printing press, and the great speed with which the world has advanced in the last hundred years has come since the printing of newspapers became common. Books, which give the wisdom of the past, are expensive and out of reach of many, but the newspaper, giving the wisdom of the present, is in reach of all.

But the newspaper itself can do nothing. It is only a sheet of paper and has no force of itself. It is in its effect on the people that it has accomplished things—therefore, all the good that the newspaper has accomplished has been done thru the people that read it. Those people, the newspaper-readers, have made the progress—the newspaper has simply made it possible for them to do so.

This means, if it means anything, that the progressive people are the ones that read newspapers, and also, that the people that read papers get ahead of those that do not.

There are a good many reasons for this. The world moves rapidly these days, and no one can have all the wisdom. Others are almost daily having new ideas which may benefit him, or are proving by their failures which methods are not safe to pursue. It is safe to say that if any man knew all that the other men have tried, he would never have to make a mistake. And the more he knows, the less likely to make mistakes he is. The world is moving rapidly these days and new ideas are coming to the front, and are being tried all the time. If a man will find out all along how other men are succeeding and how others are failing, and if he will copy the successes and avoid the failures, he will surely progress more rapidly himself. The newspaper is the only thing that can in this way keep a man "up with the times" and no man who is not "up with the times" can get ahead very fast.

It is the same with a community. The world is learning all the time more about the science of government, and different communities are trying different schemes for getting better service out of their public men. A community that reads papers and learns how other communities are improving their government, can safely and wisely make the necessary changes in its own affairs. So, with communities as with men, the newspaper readers will be the ones that get ahead.

Another valuable function of a newspaper is that it makes one think. A good many of us have to think—our heads were not made to do very much in that line, but we will have to admit that most of our mistakes have been because of lack of brain power. A newspaper, bringing in all the time new ideas or new applications for old ideas, will make a man think a little, and then more and more. It does it in the easiest way, but it does it well, and you will notice that the men that read papers regularly are the ones best able to use their heads.

A paper does other things besides these, things that might be done by books, but which it does cheaper than a book can. A good paper is all the time giving other good things besides news to read—good stories and interesting information, which give the need of rest and relaxation for a tired man, and still do him good. In fact there is hardly any end to the good that newspapers will do.

Of course, there are a lot of people that don't care whether they get ahead, or not, and those people do not need newspapers, for they might be progressive before they know it, but every man that wants to do the best for himself and his family, and that wants to get ahead in this life as fast as he can, has got to have a newspaper. All he needs to think about is just which paper will be the best for his special needs.

That subject will be discussed next week. Watch for the article.

NEGRO AND DEMOCRACY.

Would Be Suicidal For Colored Men to Vote For Bryan.

One of the greatest negroes this country has known, a leader of his race and the honored confidant of President Grant and Secretary Fish recently said: "It would be suicidal for colored men to vote for Bryan. They have nothing to hope for from the Democratic party, which has disfranchised them in the south and which professes to regard them as unfit for the ballot anywhere. The only chance for the negro is with the Republican party, and it will be a sad day for the negro when a Republican president will be elected without the votes of negroes having helped to place him in power."

In view of the fact that Bryan himself has approved negro disfranchisement in the south there can be no doubt of his attitude should he be elected to the presidency, while the southern Democrats would regard northern negro votes for their candidates as an endorsement by the negro race of southern treatment of the negro.

It is impossible to believe that any negro who has studied intelligently the history of his race will go into the voting booth and cast a ballot in favor of Bryan and combat Taft and Sherman, the Republican candidates, the enemies of the party which opened the door of hope to the colored man, which gave him the ballot and safe guards him in its use in every state in which Republican rule.

Democracy Divided.

Thomas L. Hagen, heard candidate for the presidency, looks for the election of Taft and then a new alignment of political parties. Mr. Hagen says:

"The Democratic party is dividing. The radical and the more conservative elements can pull together only a little while longer. After Bryan is defeated for a third time there is bound to be a new alignment of the people, and the Democratic party will disintegrate. The Republicans will get some of those former Democrats, and the Independence league will get more of them. The campaign of 1912 will be fought out by a different set of political parties from those now in the field."

Bryan's great handicap in running for the presidency is that he cannot run away from his record.

The wind bloweth where it listeth. So does William Jennings Bryan. It is a way they both have.

Philadelphia Ledger.